

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. VIII, No. 13. Whole No. 197.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 27, 1894.

{ Per Year, \$3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

Contents

Questions of the Hour:

THE TARIFF DISCUSSION: What British Investors Expect of Us—The Anti-Tariff Verdict—A Tax on Alien Labor—Comments on the Amendments	273-274
THE BOND-ISSUE	275
PRESS OPINIONS ON THE INCOME-TAX, THE WILSON BILL, AND A BOND-ISSUE	275-276

Social Problems:

THE HIRE OF THE LABORER CRIETH	277
THE UNEMPLOYED IN AMERICAN CITIES	277
PROBATION: ITS RELATION TO THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME	278
THE PLACE OF CRIME IN HISTORY	278
SOCIALISM NOT ANARCHISM	279
PLATFORM OF THE AUSTRIAN FARMERS' ALLIANCE	279
CAPITALISTIC TRADES-UNIONS AND WALKING DELEGATES	279
A SEPARATE STATE FOR THE NEGRO	279

Letters and Art:

PROFESSOR TYNDALL	280
TOLSTOI A LEADER OF MEN	281
SECONDARY SCHOOLS	281
SCHUMANN AND MENDELSSOHN	282
EDWARD GRIEG, THE NORWEGIAN COMPOSER	283
CO-EDUCATION	283
HOLMAN HUNT AND HIS WORKS	283
LITERARY NOTES	284
ART NOTES	284

Books:

A BLACK EYE FOR MASSACHUSETTS	285
LELAND'S MEMOIRS	285
LIFE OF DR. PUSEY	286

Science:

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM IN NORTH AMERICA	287
THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF PARASITES	287
BALLOONS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	288

THE EVOLUTION OF THE TELEPHONE	288
POSSESSED OF A DEVIL	289
THE ORIGIN OF EGYPTIAN CULTURE	289
RECENT SCIENCE: The Extermination of the Mosquito—The Utilization of Niagara—Electric Purification of Sewage—Areas of Silence Around Fog Signals—Difference between Whites and Negroes—Cloudiness in Summer and Winter—Are We Getting Color-Blind?—Strength of Railway Axles—Danish Smokeless Powder the Best	289-290
SCIENCE NOTES	290

The Religious World:

WERE THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL EVER IN EGYPT?	291
THE IDEAL OF CHRIST IN ART	292
RELIGIOUS LIFE IN AUSTRALIA	293
THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS	293
NOTES	294

From Foreign Lands:

THE NEW GERMAN TAXES	295
EUROPE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIA	295
SOCIAL POLITICS IN NEW ZEALAND	296
BRAZIL'S TROUBLES	296
IS ENGLAND'S POWER ON THE WANE?	297
WHY SPAIN KEEPS MELILLA	297
FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN AFRICA	297

Miscellaneous:

FOOT-WASHING IN FOLK-LORE	298
CZAR PETER'S DWARFS	298
CHILD-MARRIAGE IN MOROCCO	299
THE VENTILATION OF DWELLING-HOUSES	299
A NEW BI-METALLIC UNION	300
THE LATEST FROM HAWAII	300
LEGAL	301
FINANCIAL	301
QUERIES AND ANSWERS	301
WE LAUGH SOMETIMES	302
CURRENT EVENTS	302

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VOL. VIII., No. 13.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1894.

WHOLE NUMBER, 197

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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The articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.

QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

THE TARIFF DISCUSSION.

SINCE Monday, January 15, the House has been debating the Wilson Bill under the five-minute rule, accepting and rejecting amendments to the different provisions. The amendments adopted up to this writing are: placing a duty on all leaf tobacco suitable for cigar-wrappers, if unstemmed, of \$1 a pound, if stemmed, \$1.25 a pound; amending the cordage schedule and the hat-trimming schedule; changing the rate on condensed milk from 20 per cent. ad valorem to two cents per pound; putting marine engines and equipments on the free-list.

The Ways and Means Committee was defeated on the amendment to fix August 1, 1894, as the date on which the free-wool schedule should go into effect, the House, by a vote of 12 to 102, adopting Congressman Johnson's substitute, providing that that schedule shall go into effect immediately on passage of the Bill.

An amendment by Mr. Johnson, putting steel rails on the free-list, was defeated, as were also an amendment by Mr. Burrows restoring the wool-duties of the McKinley Act; an amendment by Mr. Morse striking binding-twine off the free-list; an amendment by Mr. Henderson to substitute existing rates on agricultural products for the agricultural schedule of the Wilson Bill; an amendment by Mr. Dingley changing the duty on lime from 10 per cent. ad valorem to six cents per 100 pounds; an amendment by Mr. Weddock putting flax, nets, webs, and seines on the free-list; and an amendment by Mr. Hopkins substituting the present rates on stockings and half-hose for the corresponding Wilson provision.

What British Investors Expect of Us.

W. Wetherell, in *The Forum*, New York, January, discussing recent American legislation from the point of view of British investors, states that Englishmen did not attribute the recent panic to the Sherman Act alone, and that, while the repeal of the silver-purchasing-clauses of that Act was a step in the right direction, it has by no means solved the currency problem. Englishmen recognize that means have yet to be found by which the currency requirements of ever-increasing population and ever-expanding trade may be met, but they do not know what our next step in currency legislation will be. There is, however, no uncertainty in regard to legislation in restraint of trade and the equali-

zation of national income and expenditure—matters, which all English investors regard as of high importance. The two reforms they have fixed upon as essential to the full development of the material wealth of the United States, are the utmost possible modification of the McKinley Tariff and a drastic revision of pensions, though the expectation of pension-reform is not so widely entertained as the hope of Tariff-reform. The English believe that the inflation of the pension-list, has had as direct an influence in aggravating the recent crisis as the Sherman Law. But for the pension-list, revenue would exceed expenditure.

As to tariff-revision, Englishmen do not look light-heartedly upon the steady but inevitable progress of the United States toward fiscal freedom, for while they anticipate that in the early stages of the new condition, British trade would receive an immense impetus, they realize that America would also reap advantage and would eventually become England's most formidable competitor. Even now, American manufacturers are trying to sell carpets in England. That this marks the beginning of American competition in the English market, is not certain; but it is perfectly clear that, if wool were admitted free into the United States, American carpet-makers would to that extent be helped in their competition in England. This argument may be extended from the carpet-trade to other industries, and from the English home-market to markets abroad, in which England has almost a monopoly to-day. As soon, therefore, as the United States admits raw materials free, and imposes revenue-duties only, England will have to fight for her industrial supremacy in the markets of the world, as she has never had to fight before.

The Anti-Tariff Verdict.

In *The Westminster Review*, London, January, Edward J. Shriver, an American Single-Taxer, discusses the results of the elections of last November, and their bearing on the questions now before Congress. It would seem incredible, he says, that after the deliberate judgment on Protection pronounced only a year before, any great number of voters should attempt to veto their own decision, before a trial of the new policy had even been begun. Yet it is impossible to deny that the Tariff was at least one of the factors of the extraordinary reaction. The only conceivable explanation may be found in the belief that the panic of last Summer was brought about by the fear of a change in the Tariff. The American voter has a way of visiting his displeasure upon the party which happens to be in power, even if the trouble complained of had actually begun before the new Administration took office. If, however, it is true that the people were panic-stricken at the thought of having their own expressed wishes carried into effect, the fault lies to some extent with the Tariff-reformers themselves, who were so absorbed in the silver struggle that they failed to challenge and refute the belief that the panic was a result of the promise of Tariff-reduction.

As a matter of fact, there was no financial panic in America. With the universal use of checks, we are independent of any particular form of currency; and the currency put in circulation by the Sherman Law had been readily absorbed by the community. Bad as that Law was, it might have continued in force without causing any trouble. General trade has been growing unprofitable for fully three years before the bankers began to get anxious about the operation of the Silver Law. The shutting-down of factories began in the Summer of 1892, and was ascribed by the Democrats to Protection. But when the business failures of last Summer ushered in the "panic," the remoter causes were lost sight of, and the depression was illogically attributed to the Tariff-scare.

Another cause of the reaction was the disgust with the inactiv-

ity of the Senate and its extraordinary handling of the silver question, the party in power being blamed for either action or inaction of any part of the Government machinery.

It is a source of congratulation that the silver question, and the Populist Party called into being by it, are out of the way, and that there is nothing left to divert attention from the vital issues of political reform. The battle for a sound economic policy is by no means fought out, and outside of New York, which is kept in line by Tammany, the tendency is unfortunately away from Tariff-reform, at least temporarily.

But the Wilson Bill is a sufficient guarantee that the Democratic leaders have not lost the courage of their convictions. While the Bill does not come as near to Free Trade as might be wished, it is a step in that direction. The principle of removing obstacles to industry, involved in freeing raw materials, is emphasized throughout.

Dealing with the same subject, *The Californian*, January, says in a brief editorial, that the elections may be regarded as a rebuke to the President and his dictatorial policy. While hard times are always charged to the party in power, in the present case there is no doubt that the depression has been produced by the fear that industries would be disturbed through Tariff-tinkering in the interest of foreign labor and capital. At best, there is uncertainty as to what the Democrats will do, and their accession to power unsettles business. Again, there is an insufficiency of the circulating medium, and the Administration has indicated no plan for its increase. There is nothing to prevent Republican success next year except failure of the leaders to comprehend the tendency of public thought. To maintain permanence, a party must be progressive.

A Tax on Alien Labor.

In *New Occasions*, Chicago, December, Mr. Charles E. Brown suggests an Alien-Labor Tariff as a feasible source of revenue to the Government. Such a Tariff would also solve the immigration question. In America, says Mr. Brown, labor, Tariff, and immigration are intimately related. American labor has ever been ground between the millstones of protective Tariff and unrestricted immigration. While Tariffs have been levied ostensibly for the benefit of labor, the fact is that labor has never received more than a moiety of this protection. At the same time foreign labor has been admitted without restriction.

What would be the effect of an Alien-Labor Tariff Law—a law which should provide that the employer of any laborers not American citizens should pay to the Government a duty bearing a certain ratio to the duty upon the goods manufactured? Just as a Tariff on products tends to discourage importation and enhance the price of the home product, so a Tariff upon alien labor would discourage immigration and enhance the price of American labor; and just as a Goods-Tariff brings revenue, so would a Labor-Tariff produce revenue.

Under such a Labor-Tariff the ignorant and worthless classes would find no place here, while the progressive and intelligent workmen would receive the full benefits of the improved condi-

tion of American labor by becoming American citizens. And, surely, it is not unjust or illiberal to say to would-be immigrants that it will be impossible for them to receive the benefits of American citizenship until they have actually become citizens.

Comments on the Amendments.

On Wednesday, Professor Wilson was beaten upon his own amendment to his own Bill. The time-schedule of the free-wool provisions was knocked into a cocked hat. Brother Wilson was dazed, and meekly surrendered another amendment which he had prepared. Protesting Democrats, with little assistance from the Republicans, took the reins in their own hands, and drove straight over the Professor's committee.—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

Chairman Wilson virtually confessed that Democratic theories were false when he asked delay of Free Trade, to enable growers to sell their wool this year, and delay of reduction in duties on goods in order to keep mills open this Winter and next Spring. It was another fatal admission for him that the mills are closed now, and the wholesale and retail trade depressed, because of threatened changes of duty. The change proposed by the Bill as reported was not to take effect for several months, and it is now confessed that this prospect of a change closes mills and stops trade. Does not the chairman see that it must have the same effect next Summer and Fall in anticipation of reduced duties December 1? The logical result of Mr. Wilson's admission is that it would be a blessing to postpone his wool-schedule six or ten years instead of as many months. But the majority of Democrats felt that they could not afford to tell their constituents, who think they have been robbed by wool-duties, that the robbery is continued in order to enable growers and manufacturers to pocket the plunder on another year's production.—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

The adoption of the free-wool clause in the House yesterday by a strict party-vote shows that whatever else may or may not come out of the Tariff struggle, free wool is certain to come. If that should turn out to be the only thing gained, it alone would be worth the long fight. It would be worth it because it of itself would be certain in the near future to bring the whole high-tariff system to the ground. The Republican champions have taken their stand on the wool-tax, and if they are beaten there, they are beaten everywhere, and they know it. The rest is only a question of detail and of time.—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

No Democrat who has spoken in the debate so far, unless it be Professor Wilson, has expressed himself as satisfied with the Bill, and yet the most, if not all of them, intend to vote for it. How much chance would such a measure have of passing if it were not in the power of the Executive to punish recalcitrants by withholding Federal appointments? The vote soon to be taken will show how many members are willing to betray and barter the interests of their districts and of the country generally for a few cross-roads post-offices.—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment "to eliminate cables and cordage from the operations of the 10 per cent. duty," and the amendment was agreed to. We hope this action will be indorsed by the Senate. Only this morning a Republican organ printed an article from *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch* showing the enormous profits made by the Cordage Trust. It appears from this article that the Trust is to be reorganized, and the capital is to be increased from \$25,000,000 to \$34,000,000. Its assets are worth from \$12,000,000 to \$17,000,000, represented by securities valued by the Trust at \$34,000,000. Of this latter sum at least \$9,000,000 is water. And on this inflated capitalization it is expected to realize a 6 per cent. dividend, which, as the St. Louis paper shows, is equivalent to pretty nearly 18 per cent. on the actual investment; this means that the monopoly privileges of the concern are worth about 12 per cent.

It seems to us that an industry which has turned itself into a monopoly and which is paying dividends of 18 per cent. on its actual capital does not need the fostering care of a paternal government.—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.



WILSON THE PHILANTHROPIST:—A Democratic charity does not begin at home.

WILSON (to American workman):—You must throw away all those things you have and come down to the level of that poor fellow. We must even things up.
—Judge.

THE BOND ISSUE.

HAVING failed to secure any promise of prompt action by Congress, authorizing an issue of bonds for a short term and at a low rate of interest, Secretary Carlisle has issued a circular, offering for public subscription an issue of bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000, in denominations of \$50 and upward, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government after ten years from date of issue, and bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable quarterly. The allotment of bonds will be made to the highest bidder, but no proposal will be considered at a lower price than 117.223, which is the equivalent of a 3 per cent. bond at par.

It cannot be complained that Secretary Carlisle has been precipitate in calling on Congress to help the Treasury out of its embarrassments. He might be criticised perhaps for waiting too long for Congress to take the initiative. The country is in the position of a merchant of ample means who allows his bank-account to drop so low that there is imminent danger of his checks being protested. Congress has shown an exasperating apathy on this subject. The only measures that Congress has been paying any attention to are measures to still further reduce the revenues. Until the revenues increase by natural expansion, or by new taxation, it will be absolutely necessary for the Secretary to borrow money, not merely to maintain the notes of the Government at par, but even to provide the Treasury with currency for the payment of salaries, the purchase of supplies, and the meeting of the general obligations of the Government. The Secretary has certainly not been hasty in announcing to Congress that he shall borrow money under existing laws if more advantageous ones be not promptly supplied. — *The Journal of Commerce (Ind.), New York.*

Between the silver-lunatics on the one hand, and the reptile Senators, whose main object in life is to oppose the Administration of Grover Cleveland, on the other, there is small hope of securing even consideration for a Bill authorizing a 3 per cent. bond-issue. Meanwhile, as the Government is now dodging creditors, and every day sees its available cash of all kinds diminished by about half a million dollars, the Secretary has no choice but to avail himself of the authority to issue 5 per cent. bonds under the act of 1879 for maintaining specie payments. — *The Times (Dem.), New York.*

The proceeds of these bonds will only tide over the present and most pressing needs of the Government, and an incomparably larger sum will be needed to meet the growing deficit, provide a safe gold-reserve for the enormous issue of Treasury-notes outstanding, and furnish available working capital.

Congress should be awakened from its lethargy by the step which Mr. Carlisle was forced to take, and should enact a law

PRESS OPINIONS.

A fortnight ago we sent out from this office to the editors of representative newspapers, one hundred and fifty postal-cards, as follows:

EDITORIAL ROOMS, THE LITERARY DIGEST,
18 and 20 Astor Place, New York, 1894. }

To the Editor:

DEAR SIR: We are desirous of polling the Democratic and Independent newspapers on questions now before Congress. Will you kindly answer questions on accompanying blank, and return at once?

Respectfully,

EDITOR THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The questions were as follows:

1. Are you in favor of an income-tax on individuals?
2. Are you in favor of an income-tax on corporations?
3. Are you in favor of the passage of the Wilson Bill?
4. Are you in favor of a bond-issue by the United States Treasury?

Below is a tabulated statement of the answers thus far received:

EASTERN STATES.

NAME OF JOURNAL.	QUESTION.				EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
	NO. 1.	NO. 2.	NO. 3.	NO. 4.	
DEMOCRATIC JOURNALS.					
Citizen, Brooklyn.....	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	
Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del.....	—*	—†	Yes.‡	—§	* I shall not oppose it. † Ditto. ‡ And quickly. § Not till absolutely necessary.
Gazette and Free Press, Elmira, N. Y.....	Yes.*	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	* Upon large incomes.
Globe, Boston.....	No.	
Independent, Burlington, Vt.....	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.*	* At low rate, on short time, in volume sufficient to maintain all current obligations and maintain gold-reserve.
News, Baltimore.....	No.	Yes.*	Yes.	Yes.	* Along the line of the President's suggestion.
News, Jersey City.....	No.	No.	Yes.*	Yes.	* As a Tariff measure.
News, Lowell, Mass.....	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	
Newsdealer, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.*	Yes.	* Tariff for protection should be wiped out.
Patriot, Harrisburg, Pa....	No.	No.	Yes.*	Yes.†	* Emphatically. † Under certain limitations.
People and Patriot, Concord, N. H.....	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.*	* Under conditions.
Post, Boston.....	No.*	Yes.	Yes.	—†	In theory, good, in practice, bad. † We favor bonds in small denominations for popular rate, when Government necessities require the funds.
Post, Pittsburg, Pa.....	—*	Yes.	Yes.†	Yes.	* Not if we can avert a threatened deficit in any other way. † Decidedly.
Press, Troy, N. Y.....	No.	No.	No.*	Yes.†	* Except with amendments. † If necessary to pay honest debts.
Register, New Haven.....	No.	No.	Yes.	—*	* Under pressure of conditions only; but they can probably be avoided by proper internal revenue taxes.
Times, Buffalo.....	—*	Yes!	Yes.†	—‡	Not if a better way to raise the required revenue can be devised. † Surely. ‡ If thought necessary to meet the result of Republican errors.
INDEPENDENT JOURNALS.					
Bulletin, Providence, R. I..	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	
Call, Philadelphia.....	No.	Yes.	Yes.*	No.	* With modifications.
Herald, Boston.....	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	
Herald, Chicago.....	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	
Herald, Fall River, Mass..	No.	No.	Yes.*	Yes.†	* And at once. † If necessity warrants it.
Herald, Syracuse, N. Y....	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	
Press, Plainfield, N. J....	No.	No.	No.	—*	* When necessary.
Press, Utica, N. Y.....	No.	No.	—*	* Not in present form.
Telegram, Camden, N. J....	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Times, Philadelphia.....	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	
Times, New York.....	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	
Times, Portsmouth, N. H..	No.	No.	Yes.*	Yes.	* With slight modifications.
Times, Scranton, Pa.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.*	* In favor of the Government issuing its own currency.

which would permit the Government to raise such further moneys as are needed by the issue of a popular loan such as *The Herald* has so earnestly advocated—bonds of such small denominations that they can be bought by thrifty working-people, and bearing a low rate of interest in keeping with the present ease of money, and the high credit of the Government.—*The Herald (Ind.)*, *New York*.

Thirty-three years ago, the Democratic Party went out of power, borrowing money to meet a Treasury deficit created by its incompetence. Within a year after its return to power, a great deficit, created by its incompetence, again compels it to borrow. Further, it is compelled to use for that necessity a Republican law enacted eighteen years ago, which was for years denounced in every Democratic meeting at the West and South as a shameless robbery of the people for the benefit of bondholders, and is forced to employ this same old Act be-



UNCLE SAM:—Please help the poor.—*The Voice*.

cause, as its chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate publicly confesses, the Democratic Party, through its factional divisions, is incompetent to pass any Act for the relief of the Treasury or the defence of the public credit. Humiliation could hardly be more complete.—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, *New York*.

Secretary Carlisle has at last recognized the necessity for action, but the authority he possesses to issue bonds is not such authority as he needs, or as, if exercised by him, will be for the best interests of the country. As affairs now stand, Congress has not the simple question before it whether bonds shall be issued, but whether, by its failure to act, it shall permit an issue of 5 per cent. 10-year bonds, when it might, by taking prompt action, substitute therefor 3 per cent. 5-year bonds. A bond-issue is opposed by all the advocates of an inflated currency, who see in the emergency an opportunity to urge the issue of "fiat" money, but they are not numerous enough to be a real obstruction to sound legislation, except when seconded by the sentimentalists who object to increasing the public debt.—*The Public Ledger (Ind.)*, *Philadelphia*.

WESTERN STATES.

NAME OF JOURNAL.	QUESTION.				EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
	NO. 1	NO. 2	NO. 3	NO. 4	
DEMOCRATIC JOURNALS.					
American, Nashville, Tenn.	Yes.	Yes.	—*	No.	* Yes, but would prefer some amendments.
Bulletin, Bloomington, Ill.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Commercial Herald, Vicksburg, Miss.....	Yes.*	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.†	* On incomes over \$4,000. † And free coinage.
Free Press, Detroit, Mich..	—*	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	* In theory, yes; but doubt the practical wisdom because of the difficulty of getting honest returns.
Gazette, Kalamazoo, Mich..	Yes.*	Yes.	Yes.†	Yes.†	* I think it the most equitable tax that could be levied. † With perhaps a few minor amendments. ‡ If necessary.
Gazette, St. Joseph, Mo....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.*	No.	* Since a Bill for revenue only is impossible.
News, Nebraska City, Neb.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	—*	* Not if the deficiency can be met in any other way.
News-Tribune, Muscatine, Iowa.....	*—	Yes.†	Yes.†	No.	* Believing that Lincoln's "plain people" bear a largely unjust share of Tariff taxation, am in favor of tax on incomes of \$4,000 and upwards. † Favor these income-taxes because, under our Tariff-system, I see no way of compelling wealth to contribute its just share toward paying the cost of the Government. ‡ And like it for its compromises. It is a far cry from the McKinley Tariff to Free Trade, and the latter should not be approached ruthlessly. Favor some change in the Bill, but not to impede its passage.
Northwest News, Grand Forks, N. D.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.*	—†	* It is a "cowardly makeshift. We want Free Trade. † Not at all. But \$10,000,000 of treasury-notes issued to the States, and by the States to counties at 2 per cent.
Statesman, Austin, Tex....	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	
Times, Chicago.....	Yes.	Yes.*	Yes.	No.	* If no income-tax is imposed on individuals.
Times, Louisville.....	—*	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	*Theoretically, yes; practically, no.
Times, Minneapolis.....	No.	No.	Yes.*	—†	* With sugar-bounty repealed and ½ cent duty on raw sugar. † Not if it can be avoided.
INDEPENDENT JOURNALS.					
Abendpost, Chicago.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	
Evening Dispatch, Columbus, O.....	No.	No.	No.	—*	* Not if it can be safely avoided.
Evening Herald, Duluth, Minn.....	No.	No.	—*	Yes.†	* Not as introduced with free iron-ore. † As it may be an absolute necessity.
Independent, Deadwood, S. Dak.....	Yes.*	Yes.	Yes.†	No.†	* Graduated from 2 per cent. on all over \$3,000 to 25 per cent. over \$20,000. † As a step toward Free Trade, but it is a small advance. ‡ Never. Favor issue of legal-tender-notes for all dues of the Government.
Journal, Peoria, Ill.....	No.*	No.	No.†	No.†	* Most certainly. † A million times. ‡ No! No!!
News, Des Moines, Ia.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
News, Indianapolis, Ind....	No.*	—†	Yes.†	Yes.§	* Not under present conditions. † The scheme, as outlined by Secretary Carlisle, seems to us free from objections. ‡ But I hope it may be amended, especially by abolishing bounty on sugar and fixing a revenue tariff on that article. § To tide over present stress, and strengthen reserve. How else could it be done decently?

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

THE HIRE OF THE LABORER CRIETH!

THE *Homiletic Review*, New York, February, has a trenchant and timely editorial on the distress of the unemployed, entitled "Practical Benevolence Christianly Considered." "If you find a man out of employment, try and get him something to do," was the reply of Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, when a newspaper reporter asked the pastor of Plymouth Church what he thought could be done to ameliorate the distress of the unemployed.

Practically the reply was correct; but Christianly considered it does not quite touch the root of the matter. "Who discharged you?" should be the first inquiry. In these days of pressing poverty when men who have assisted other men to build their fortune are in want, *that* undoubtedly should be the first query.

A few weeks ago the proprietor of a large mercantile establishment in New York City confidentially informed his pastor that, as times were bad, he would be compelled to discharge a considerable number of his salesmen at the commencement of the New Year. The pastor was equal to the occasion. He did not say, "Well, we must bear each other's burdens, and I must see what my church can do to provide for those men," or, "I will try and get them something to do." But he replied something in this way: "You are known to be an enormously wealthy man. You reside in a palace fit for a king on Fifth Avenue, and you have a large and expensive residence in the country; you are erecting a costly memorial to the memory of a beloved child, and you are reputed to be not only a generous man, but a true Christian. Now, sir, is it Christian or is it fair and just for you to cast upon the benevolent sympathies of the Christian world a number of men who have in some degree helped you to build up your fortune? Suppose by keeping on these men your business at the end of the year shows a loss of some thousands; is it not more honorable for you to regard this money, lost in business, as a contribution to the treasury of the Lord?" We are told that the merchant has acted upon the advice of his pastor.

It is surely the solemn duty of a Christian preacher to impress upon the well-to-do (we do not say wealthy) members of his flock who are the employers of men and women, that the Epistle of St. James is still in the canon of Scripture, and that the cry of the hire of the laborer reaches the "ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." The fact that these laborers are driving a quill instead of a plough, or measuring ribbon instead of garnering wheat, makes no difference. "The hire of the laborers," which if not kept back by fraud is stopped suddenly by excessive meanness, "crieth" just as it did when St. James wrote his epistle.

About a year ago a very wealthy merchant discharged, on account of sickness, a clerk who had served him for seven years, and then sent him to the poor man's pastor, to see what his church could do for him. The pastor sent the young man back to his former employer with a letter to inquire what *he* could do for him. The generous merchant took the hint (for he had built churches), and sent the poor fellow to a sanitarium at the cost of the firm.

There is a good story told of the great London merchant Henry Thornton, who, in the days when Wesley preached and Simeon prayed, combined practical business with practical piety, and is known as the author of "paper credit" as well as of "family prayers," which is somewhat to the point. A London clergyman was on his way to Thornton's office to ask for a donation for foreign missions, when he heard that two of Mr. Thornton's ships had gone to the bottom of the sea. He proceeded to the merchant's office with some misgivings, but to his surprise Mr. Thornton gave him a very liberal donation. "Mr. Thornton," said the parson, "I suppose that the report of your great losses is not correct, judging by your liberal response to my appeal."

"It is quite true, my dear sir," responded the Christian merchant. "I have just heard of the loss of two of my ships, and it reminds me that if I don't make haste the Lord may deprive me of all my wealth before I have done much good with it."

Let pastors impress this sentiment upon their people that God

does not estimate our gifts by the amount given, but by the balance left behind. In these days of great national depression God demands great gifts, and measures the generosity of wealthy business men by its degree of self-denial.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN AMERICAN CITIES.

MR. CARLOS C. CLOSSON, JR., contributes to *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Boston, January, a paper of fifty pages embodying the results of his inquiries into the number and condition of the unemployed in all cities in the United States with a population of over twenty thousand, and into the measures adopted by municipalities, organizations, and individuals for affording relief. Most of the information was compiled during the second and third week in November, but it has been supplemented as far as possible by items that have appeared in newspapers down to the 15th of December. Summing up the result of his inquiries he tells us that local conditions are so diverse and methods of relief are so various that it is difficult to generalize. He says, however, that, as might have been expected, the regions and cities whose interests centre mainly in mining and manufacturing have borne the brunt of the enforced idleness of the past few months. The cities and towns whose prosperity is gauged by that of a tributary agricultural region have suffered least. This, as shown in the detailed reports, applies to many cities in the West and South.

In many cities there was a sudden suspension of industry in the Summer or early Fall, and great numbers of people were, for a few weeks, out of employment. A more or less gradual resumption has since been taking place in many places, and certainly in certain great industries. On the other hand, the demand for labor in many trades is lessened by the approach of Winter; and in some cities, the total number of the unemployed is thought to be increasing. It seems probable, however, that this belief is largely based upon the increasing evidence of destitution which would inevitably make itself manifest, irrespective of any increase in the number out of work, as the resources of the unemployed become exhausted by long-continued idleness.

The measures of relief adopted are of two great classes, according as they aim, first, to distribute assistance through the ordinary channels of charity, or, when occasion demands, through special agencies; or, secondly, to provide special temporary employment.

Conservative charitable organizations naturally and rightly dread the effects of well-meant, but careless and demoralizing distribution of food and other necessities by improvised, and often "popular," agencies; and in many places they succeed either in suppressing these mushroom schemes, or in bringing them under their own influence. Only the greatest exigency can justify the distribution of relief by improvised and inexperienced agencies.

Employment has been provided in a considerable number of cities by means of an increase in the amount of public work, paid for by special loans or appropriations. In some cities new public works have been begun or anticipated with the object of furnishing work. In others, existing public works have been pushed forward at a somewhat augmented rate. The amount, however, of such public employment—partly, no doubt, because of the difficulty of negotiating loans, and partly on account of the approach of Winter—has not been so large as might have been expected.

An interesting modification of the plan of public employment is the raising of the necessary funds by private contributions, the work itself being usually carried on under the direction of public officials. In emergency employment upon public works, whether with public or contributed funds, special arrangements are often made to restrict the work to resident heads of families, and to limit the amount granted to any one man, in the interest of the whole number of applicants. Resumption of ordinary industry, however, restoring the unemployed to the work to which they are accustomed, is of course the great means that must be counted upon to relieve the present distress. Until this is done no great improvement can be expected.

PROBATION, ITS RELATION TO THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.

THE monthly "Record of Progress" edited by Mr. Edward E. Hale, and known as *Lend a Hand*, gives an account of the conference recently held in Newton, Mass., at which one of the subjects of discussion was the Value of Probation in its Relation to the Punishment of Crime. The advance of opinion on all matters relating to crime and its punishment makes the relation of the convicted criminal to the State very different from what it was a few years ago. As Mr. J. G. Thorpe, Jr., the President of the Massachusetts Prison Association, remarked, the old idea, when a man was convicted of crime, was, what shall his punishment be? And the question of punishment was considered solely with reference to that man's personal relation to the State. He had violated law, the State had suffered; the man must pay the penalty, justice must be vindicated. And if he paid the penalty, either in money or in years of service in our prison institutions, the State was satisfied; the man was permitted to go away, entirely irrespective of his fitness to be abroad. The prevailing principle to-day is this: Punishment as a means of preventing crime should be regulated with reference to the best interests of the community as a whole. The individual case should sink into insignificance and the public interest should be solely considered.

Mr. Frederick G. Pettigrove thought it was quite possible to punish a young man who accidentally commits an offence without sending him to prison. For he is certainly punished by the fact that he is arraigned in the court, that he is disgraced, that he loses part of his self-respect. Under the reformed system a young man is arrested for his first offence; the probation-officer ascertains whether it is the result of criminal propensity; he makes his report to the court, and the court, under the large powers of the law, puts that case on probation, under conditions that he can impose. That boy, or young man, or man of middle life, may be corrected without being sent to prison. You should not send a young man to prison, because the instant you put him in prison you lessen the chance of his reformation, if it is his first offence. It is worth making the experiment; and if you fail in nine cases out of ten, it is still worth the experiment in all, for the one case in which you succeed. One of the oldest prison-officers in New York has, of his thirty years' experience, said, that when you take a man out of the community for a year, or two or three years, and put him into a prison, you institutionalize him, you make him timid, you make him less able and ready to take his place in the world again. But if you can put him into the care of the probation-officer, under conditions that will make him understand that he has committed a crime, conditions that will be onerous to him, if you make him practise some self-denial, you have gone a long step in probation-work.

Chief Justice Parmenter, of the Municipal Court, Boston, was of opinion that among boys who are guilty of crime, there are those who through something more than thoughtlessness, but without a real appreciation of what they are doing, find themselves within the forces of the law, and that fact is a terrible awakening. Oftentimes the moment the boy who has committed a fault has been arrested, he is prepared to enter upon a better course of life; he realizes something which he did not know before. Such a boy is a subject for probation. Before we had probation-officers, cases appeared from time to time, where it seemed to be a hardship for a boy to be sentenced. Inquiries should be made, and it will be found not infrequently that the employer who complains of the boy will plead that the sentence might be light, or that he might be put upon probation. The Judge continues: "My question always was: 'Will you take him back?' I remember one instance in which the employer said 'Yes, I will take him back.' And I was glad to know, as I passed the store for years afterward, that the boy was still in his employ."

Mr. Richard Keefe, Chief Probation-Officer of the Municipal Court, Boston, related his experience and described his methods of work. He said:

"We have to use a great deal of judgment, for almost invariably the judges of the courts take the recommendation of the probation-officer. There is a very erroneous idea, not only among prisoners themselves, but among a great many outside persons, in regard

to a first arrest. The impression is, that if a person is arrested for the first time he ought to be released. It is not so at all. It often happens that a person arrested for the first time may be sentenced, and a person who has been arrested half a dozen times may be placed on probation; it depends upon what the investigation shows. It may show that the man arrested for the first time is dissipated, does not maintain his family and does no work; in that case he is invariably sentenced. On the other hand, it may show that, though a man drinks, he does support his family and is inclined to be kind to them; that is a case for probation. In a great many cases, the fact of being on probation has more terror than if they were in prison. For, at the present time, we do not take the word of the persons themselves with regard to their manner of life; but the officer for their district is required to visit their homes or places of business at least once a week, and to know exactly what that person has been doing. I do not have to ask them whether they have been working and conducting themselves in a proper manner, when they come up in court again; my officers give me the information from their personal knowledge. The fact that they are followed up in this way, and the knowledge that if they do not do right they will be imprisoned, is a terror to them."

Judge Kennedy, of Newton, thought that the workings of probation depend largely upon the officer in charge. If he is a man of good judgment, conscientious and painstaking, good results may be expected.

His practice has been, when he found a man was a pretty steady drinker, to make him report to the probation-officer four times a week at nine o'clock at night. If he could keep sober till that time, the chances were he would get through the night all right. After a few weeks, he would have him report three times a week, and later, make it Saturday and Sunday evenings. Pursuing this course, a great many persons have been saved from going to the House of Correction, and were enabled to support themselves and families, and lead a better life.

THE PLACE OF CRIME IN HISTORY.

G. TORDE, in *La España Moderna*, Madrid, December, deplores the fact that historians pay so little attention to the subject of crime, and, also, that criminologists seem to reject the assistance which archeology is qualified to give. He tells the criminologists that no one could render them greater service in their special studies than the conscientious student of archeology. Fully convinced that crime must be studied as it revealed itself in the ages past, M. Torde waded through piles of musty documents containing the police-reports of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries, and found information both interesting and valuable. This information he secured in the law-libraries of Sarlat, Perigord, and Perigieux, in La Gascogne.

He says that one of the first facts he observed in reading the court-proceedings of the reign of Louis XIV. is that many of the crimes which occur very frequently in our times were almost unknown then. He specifies assaults upon women. The documents relating to the court-proceedings of Sarlat show but two or three such cases during the last century, only one case being recorded in which a girl under age was assaulted. The refined forms of robbery so common with us were then comparatively unknown. Abuses of confidence and fraudulent bankruptcy were very rare, only one such case being reported (1733), and that in a district which was much noted for its iron-manufactures, and where large sums of money were handled. Infanticide is also a crime rarely met with in the records of a century ago, and it was punished with great severity. It must be admitted, that our ancestors were far less sensual than we are, and had less easy consciences.

Open robbery was, however, much more common. The lords of the manors often attacked each other with a brutality similar to that of the Middle Ages, but punishment was generally meted out to the offenders. Feudalism was gradually dying out, and the *Grand Monarque*, and his successors, whatever their faults may have been, stopped the petty warfare between their nobles. Cattle-stealing was very much in vogue, but cattle, then, were the means of exchange as coin is to-day.

It is very curious to note the number of convictions for crimes

which we regard very lightly. The standard of morality has certainly changed very much. People were often accused of the crime of adultery, of fornication, of blasphemy, scandal-mongering, and offences against the laws of the Church. It would be difficult to parallel in our times such a case as that in which the judge of Perigeux (1685) sentenced to perpetual banishment and a heavy fine the parties to a case of "scandalous adultery, committed with the knowledge of the rightful husband." The husband was equally punished. Social vices, that are now too often condoned, were then punished with great severity. Very heavy was the punishment for the crime of blasphemy. In 1638, a blasphemer was sentenced at Perigeux to stand barefoot in the market, confessing his crime, and to go to the galleys for five years. Crimes against the Church were much more common; robbing churches was of very frequent occurrence, for the wealth of the churches naturally aroused cupidity. One change in the aspect of crime is very marked—violence is now much less resorted to, and astuteness has taken its place. If we remember this fact in judging our ancestors, we will be forced to acknowledge that, if people were not better, neither were they worse in former ages than now.

SOCIALISM NOT ANARCHISM.

IN *The New Nation*, Boston, Edward Bellamy writes of the odium cast upon the Socialists because of the recent Anarchist outrages. The French Chamber has, as Mr. Bellamy expresses it, "passed several threatening laws of the most drastic character for the suppression and punishment of acts, words, and writings tending to promote or to express social discontent." In England, "the newspapers are crying out for similar legislation, and proposing measures for the suppression of reform publications, which, if carried out, would shut every honest mouth in England."

"Everywhere the enemies of progress are making the most of the recent events to bring discredit upon all propositions of social reform."

"The Czar, behind the gratings of his iron-clad palace of Gatchina, may well smile and rub his hands. The rate at which Western Europe and even England are coming over to Russian police methods with social disturbers, and especially the Russian method with the press, must exceed his wildest dreams of a Russianized world. The Anarchists have done for him a work in popularizing the Cossack theory of government which the cleverest talent he could have employed would never have accomplished."

"Are the Anarchists madmen thus to strengthen the hands of despotism and bring disrepute upon the orderly and peaceful propaganda of Socialism, which was never in so hopeful and prosperous a condition? Not a bit of it. These Anarchists are not mad. They know exactly what they want to do, and they are doing it. It is possibly because the progress of Socialist ideas of the Collectivist school has been so marked of late, that they have planned this campaign of dynamite. The Anarchist agrees with the Collective Socialist so far as denouncing the present order of things, but no farther. When it comes to replacing the present order, he considers the plans of the Collective Socialists nearly if not quite as detestable as Czarism itself. He therefore favors the propaganda of the Collective Socialists only so far as it may be used to help on his own merely destructive programme. The moment it becomes strong enough to play a positive and constructive part, he becomes its determined opponent."

"During the two last years, the European Anarchists have become very much embittered against the Collective Socialists, who have, especially at the Swiss conference last Summer, broken with them in the most definite manner, and utterly condemned their methods. The recent rain of bombs is the Anarchistic answer. They are ostensibly directed at 'society,' and no doubt with honest enmity so far as that goes. But, however it may be with the actual throwers, the leaders who direct the movement are aiming at Collective Socialism, with its peaceful and parliamentary methods, rather than at society."

"Now the moral of the situation on the one hand for the public generally, and on the other for the reformers, is one and the same—don't let the Anarchists succeed in stampeding you."

Platform of the Austrian Farmers' Alliance.—A Farmers' Congress has recently been held in Vienna, and resolutions were adopted setting forth the grievances and demands of the Austrian farmers. Some of the principal demands are radically Socialistic, as will be seen from this partial enumeration of them: "Legislation for the reform of the political and economic condition of the agricultural classes which shall lead to their durable prosperity and release them from their present subjection to the capitalist and the landlord; relief from existing burdens in the way of mortgages by means of advances from the State at low interest, and also the granting of loans by the State on moderate terms; a revision of the Constitution, and particularly the introduction of direct suffrage; protection against the competition of Hungary and other States; the abolition of high customs tariffs, with a view to facilitating the export of the principal agricultural products; the fixing by the State of a minimum price for corn, to secure a sufficient rent for the land; immunity from execution for a certain minimum necessary to the support of a debtor; the transfer to the agricultural associations of the privilege of furnishing the supplies needed by the army at fixed prices; the erection by the State or province, of markets and storehouses by means of which agricultural produce may pass directly from the farmer to the consumer; the extension of communal autonomy and the establishment of courts of arbitration in each municipality; the reduction of military burdens; the State ownership and management of all factories; old-age insurance for the agricultural classes, and the abolition of the laws respecting the adulteration of food."

Capitalistic Trades-Unions and Walking Delegates.—The purposes and methods of the trust are in extremely close analogy to those of the trades-union, and are equally objectionable. The secretary or other executive officer of the trust is but a walking delegate on a larger scale. The trust seeks to prevent all outside concerns from getting business, as the trades-union seeks to prevent "scabs" from getting work, and for exactly the same reason, that the compensation of the members may be artificially enhanced. The trust sometimes goes so far as to take contracts at less than cost and divide the loss. Its members are often fined for doing more than their quota of business, as the trades-unions sometimes fine their members for transgressing their regulations. The trust frequently refuses to sell to an outsider, or to any one who violates the rules, and they seek to deter others from dealing with the recalcitrants, just as the trades-unions resort to criminally "picketing" a "boycotted" shop. But with all these close analogies there is one striking difference: the trades union has no standing in court when it seeks to discipline its members, while the trust has a good deal.—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

A Separate State for the Negro.—C. E. Smith, of the Roger Williams University of Nashville, writes a letter to *The Memphis Commercial*, in which he declares that his own and the white race cannot live harmoniously together. "The gulf between the races grows wider every day. Legislation against the negro grows more frequent." The negro, he continues, is too weak to stay among the whites and fight the conflict out. The only alternative is colonization. Mr. Smith is against deportation to Africa, and he advocates the plan of a separate Negro State in America. But he insists that the Negroes should be allowed to remain in the South, where they feel at home and where the climatic conditions are favorable to their development. He says: "Assuming it could be carried out, it would put both races forever at peace and make the Negro a zealous patriot who would lose no occasion to defend, in truth, his household goods and his hearth. It would give the Negro an everlasting friendship for the whites for their extraordinary donation, and for not alienating him by sending him to Africa or some other foreign land. The negro is suited to the South and the South seems suited to the negro. He knows its peculiarities and what crops and animals may or may not be expected to thrive well there."

LETTERS AND ART.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

PERSONAL, like national, history has its epochs; brief seasons, during which life is fuller than usual, and the present is more obviously pregnant with the future than at other times. For me, the year 1851 constitutes such an epoch. In November, 1850, I returned to England after an absence of four years, during which I had done some bits of scientific work which, as I was pleasantly surprised to learn on my return, were better thought of than I had, I will not say expected, but ventured to hope, when I sent them home; and they provided me with an introduction to the scientific society of London. In the course of the twelve months which followed my return, I made acquaintances which rapidly ripened into friendships. Among these friends, almost the earliest was John Tyndall.

My elder by some five years, Tyndall's very marked and vigorous personality must have taken its final set when we foregathered in 1851. Much occupation with types of structure elsewhere is responsible for a habit of classifying men to which I was, and am, given. I found my new friend, however, hard to get into any pigeon-hole.

Impulsive vehemence was associated with a singular power of self-control and a deep-seated reserve, not easily penetrated. Free-handed generosity lay side by side with much tenacity of insistence on any right, small or great; intense self-respect and a somewhat stern independence, with a sympathetic geniality of manner, especially toward children, with whom Tyndall was always a great favorite. Flights of imaginative rhetoric which amused (and sometimes amazed)

more phlegmatic people, proceeded from a singularly clear and hard-headed reasoner, over-scrupulous, if that may be, about keeping within the strictest limits of logical demonstration; and sincere to the core. A bright and even playful companion, Tyndall had little of that quick appreciation of the humorous side of things in general, and of one's self in particular, which is as oil to the waves of life, and is a chief component of the worthier kind of tact; indeed, the best reward of the utterer of a small witticism, or play upon words, in his presence, was the blank, if benevolent, perplexity with which he received it. And I suppose that this character-sketch would be incomplete without an explanation of its peculiarities by a reference to the mixture of two sets of hereditary tendencies, the one eminently Hibernian, the other derived from the stock of the English Bible translator and Reformer.

The warmth of his tenderly affectionate nature is shown by some words uttered the night before his death and meant for no ear but that of the tireless nurse, watcher, secretary, even servant, in case of need; and whose life had been devoted, for many years, to the one object of preserving that of her husband. To

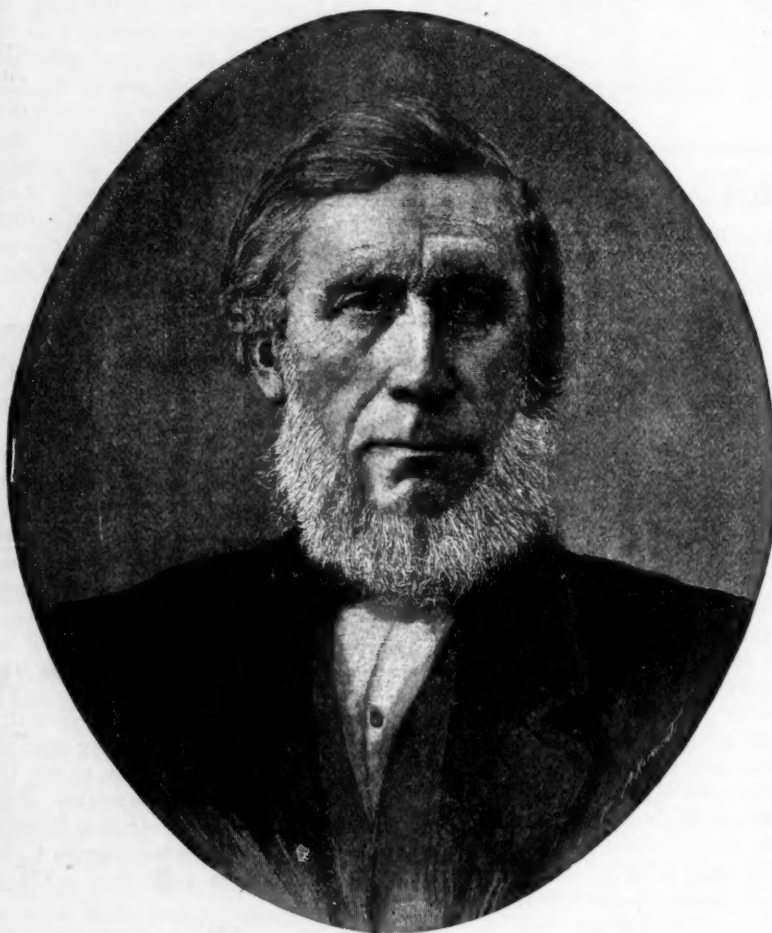
her he said: "If I pull through this, it will be all your care, all your doing."

When Tyndall and I became acquainted, we had both been zealous students of Carlyle's works. The grounds of our appreciation, however, were not exactly the same, and our divergence on that point foreshadowed the only serious strain to which our friendship was ever exposed.

Tyndall's quality of active veracity lay at the root of his remarkable powers of exposition, and of his wealth of experimental illustration; he prepared his lectures with great care, and an impending discourse was an occasion of much mental and physical disturbance to him. He captivated his hearers, however. He gave a "Friday Evening," for the first time in 1852, and held his own as "Friday Evening" lecturer for more than thirty years.

Tyndall became permanently attached to the Royal Institution in 1853, while I cast anchor in Jermyn Street, not far off, in the

following year. Before reaching this settlement, we had both done our best to expatriate ourselves by becoming candidates for the chairs of Physics and of Natural History in the University of Toronto, which happened to be simultaneously vacant. These, however, were provided with other occupants. The close relations into which we were thrown, on this and many subsequent occasions, had the effect of associating us in the public mind, as if we formed a sort of firm; with results which were sometimes inconvenient and sometimes ludicrous. When my wife and I went to the United States in 1876, for example, a New York paper was good enough to announce my coming, accompanied by my "titled bride"—which was rather hard upon plain folk, married twenty-one years, and blessed with seven children to boot. Moreover, I have just received the report of a sermon, delivered on the 15th of December, 1893, by a curious curate, who, in his



PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

haste to besmirch the dead, abuses "the late Professor Huxley."

Early in the sixties, Tyndall and myself, with seven other persons, formed what, on the happy suggestion of our mathematicians, we called the x Club. Later on, there were attempts to add other members, which at last became wearisome, and had to be arrested by the agreement that no proposition of that kind should be entertained, unless the name of the new member suggested contained all the consonants absent from the names of the old ones. In the lack of Slavonic friends, this decision put an end to the possibility of increase. Once in the year there was an outing, to which our wives were invited.

I offer no remark about Tyndall's philosophical, religious, and political views; in respect of which my opinions might possibly be impartial, but nobody would believe they were so.

I have desired, on my own account, to utter a few parting words of affection for the man of pure and high aims, whom I am the better for having known; for the friend whose sympathy and support were sure, in all the trials and troubles of forty years' wandering through this wilderness of a world.—*The Nineteenth Century, London, January.*

TOLSTOI: A LEADER OF MEN.

ENRICO NENCIÒNI.

MEN, according to the author of "Sartor Resartus," can be divided into three great classes: those who consider the eternal inferior to the perishable, the soul to matter; in whom is extinguished the light of moral consciousness; those, and they are in the majority, who, slaves of what is apparent to the senses, yet preserve some confused recollection of the Divine Idea; for whom life is a species of magic-lantern with a succession of ephemeral scenes; who, without ever contemplating nature or inter-



rogating their own souls, pass their brief and irreparable days among conventionalities, pretences, and social hypocrisies; mere human phantoms rather than Divine realities: and finally those, very few in number, for whom Life is a serious thing, of intense and tragic importance—like a terrible bridge suspended between two eternities; those who suffer and enjoy with a deep consciousness of an invisible Divine Presence, with their thoughts constantly

engrossed with Duty and their responsibility for their acts to a supreme and infallible Judge. These last are the true salt of the world, and the sole legitimate leaders of the nations. Prophets, legislators, apostles, kings, captains, philosophers, poets, men of science, artists, inventors, they all resemble each other, despite so great a variety in their purposes and means of reaching those purposes; by their profound feeling of the reality of life; by their hatred of, and war on, everything which is vain, monstrous, equivocal, unsubstantial, and false—things which are called Machiavellism, Jesuitism, parliamentarism, or dilettantism. Universal history is at bottom naught but biographies of these heroes.

Among contemporaneous writers three, very specially, appear to me to belong to this small and sacred band: Carlyle, Brown-ing, and Tolstoi. In these three, as in so many of their predecessors, from Dante to Schiller, from Shakespeare to Burns, from Milton to Shelley, the man and the writer are one and the same thing—their art for them was and is their life.

The author of "War and Peace," and "Anna Karenina" was, a few years ago, the novelist who was most read and discussed. His readers belonged to all social classes from the prince to the workingman, from the duchess to the peasant woman. His volumes were sold by the hundred thousand copies, were translated into all languages. Gustave Flaubert said he was comparable to Shakespeare alone; Matthew Arnold declared that he was a novelist of the most healthy and robust mind.

All at once, abandoning novel-writing and the literary career, converted, or rather restored, to evangelical doctrines, leading a life of manual labor, of apostleship and charity among the poorest classes, Tolstoi wrote a book to explain the origin and the progress of his conversion—"My Confession"—and another to explain the essential characteristics of his neo-Christianity—"My Religion." Strange is it, that a society imbued with anti-religious ideas and positive science, accustomed to the treatises of Spencer and the novels of Zola, read the books of the converted author with the same curiosity and ardor with which they read his romances.

In "My Confession," the novel-writer, who had become a moral-ist and theosophist, tells in five or six memorable lines the whole story of his soul: "I have lived in this world fifty-five years; for nearly forty of those years I have been a Nihilist in the true sense of that word: not Socialist and revolutionary, according to the perverted meaning attached to it; but really Nihilist, that is, lacking in all faith, believing in nothing." Here is another passage of the "Confession": "Early in my life I lost my faith; I have lived, like all other people, among the various varieties of

life. I have done something in literature, undertaking to teach others things of which I knew nothing. Then the Sphinx began to persecute me, saying as to Oedipus of old: 'Guess my riddle or I will devour thee.' Human science explained to me nothing. To my incessant questions, the only ones that concerned me: 'Why do I live? What am I?' Science answered by teaching me a hundred other things which were of no consequence to me."

The whole Tolstoinian doctrine can be summed up in these few words: the law of Christ and its practice is the sacrifice of one's own existence for the good of one's neighbor; the law of the world, on the other hand, is a cruel, and murderous struggle for one's own existence. The fundamental points of the religion of Tolstoi are these: Regulate your own life by the evangelical precepts of the Sermon on the Mount. Shun all violence. Resist not Evil. Divide the proceeds of your labor with the poor. Reverence the family—have no divorce, no libertinage.

Tolstoi is not a fool, as some think him, nor a mystic, as all call him. Mysticism is a transcendental doctrine which sacrifices the present life to the future life. The doctrine of Tolstoi is not a dream or an ecstasy; but action, the knowledge and practice of life on this earth; just the opposite of mysticism.

The evolution in him has been complete, and also logical and rational. Perhaps there has never been a more noteworthy evolution since that of Blaise Pascal. The moral conversion that Tolstoi has narrated and described, was working in him for thirty years; and in his most famous and popular romances is found the germ of his last writings. "Anna Karenina" gave forewarning of the "Kreutzer Sonata" and of "My Religion."

In his latest volume, "Salvation Is in Yourselves," Tolstoi answers the criticisms of the doctrines he expounded in his preceding works, and accepts, confirms, and eloquently sustains the full consequences of his theories. The spirit of this new book has been, with some reason, defined as *Evangelical Nihilism*. In the opinion of revolutionary nihilism, all governments, all political organizations, all laws, all administrations are evils—we should destroy the present social arrangement. So, for Tolstoi, every Government is oppressive and anti-Christian, and our social order is essentially iniquitous. He, however, opposes violence, declares that *non-resistance* is the fundamental doctrine of Christ, and does not sanction armed resistance, even in the case of legitimate defence.

Notwithstanding Tolstoi's defects and exaggerations, how colossal appears the figure of this man, always sincere, always a lover of humanity, a hero of true and active charity, who lives with the poor and for the poor; a true leader, a true reality among so many phantoms; a word, a real word, amid so much falsity and emptiness of the parliamentary, journalistic, and literary babblers who infect Europe. Even those who dissent most from his theories, if there beats in their bosom the heart of a man, ought to bend reverently before the genius and the soul of Leo Tolstoi.—*Nuova Antologia, Rome, December.*

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

EXCEPT in those Western States where a State University stands at the head of the State school-system—as in Michigan, Minnesota, and Nebraska—there is great uncertainty and diversity in the relations of the secondary schools to the colleges, and in the work of the secondary schools themselves.

To remedy this condition of things there was begun by a few members of the National Educational Association, in the Summer of 1892, a movement which culminated in the appointment by the Association of a committee of ten, of which President Eliot of Harvard was chairman. The report of that committee has just been printed by the Bureau of Education as a public document, and it is well within the mark to say, thinks *The Nation*, New York, that no more carefully prepared and comprehensive publication on an educational subject has appeared in this country. "In form it resembles the *Lehrpläne und Lehraufgaben* issued from time to time by the Prussian Minister of Education, but in scope it far surpasses any such document."

The investigation brought to light the fact that more than forty separate subjects of instruction were to be found on the programmes of prominent secondary schools. It is well known, also,

that many of the larger colleges often throw preparatory-school work into the greatest confusion by arbitrary changes in their examinations for admission.

The committee of ten represented in its membership universities and colleges of every type, public high schools and endowed academies, and special students of educational institutions and administration. Its mode of procedure consisted: (1) in putting into specific form the problems to be solved; (2) determining just what subjects ought to appear on a secondary-school programme; (3) calling conferences of experts in each of these subjects; and (4) framing a general report on the conclusions reached by these conferences.

Nine conferences were appointed, each consisting of ten members, and the list contains the names of many leading scholars and teachers in the United States. Five main topics were considered by the several conferences, and the discussion of these was the main business of the committee of ten. These topics were: (1) the proper limits of the several subjects of instruction in secondary schools; (2) the best methods of instruction; (3) the best methods of testing pupils' attainments; (4) the most desirable allotment of time for each subject, and (5) the requirements for admission to college. On all these points, except the time-allotment, the conferences were so unanimous in recommending what progressive teachers agree in considering wisest and best, that the committee of ten finds little to do, beyond enumerating and enforcing the recommendations of the conferences.

The committee of ten provides in tabular form the material of which a thousand programmes may be made, and then gives four sample programmes of their own. The four are called, respectively, the classical, the Latin-scientific, the modern language, and the English. The first makes provision for three foreign languages, one of which is modern. The second finds room for Latin and one modern language. The third embraces both French and German, but no ancient language; while the fourth provides for one foreign language, which may be either Latin, French, or German. No one of the programmes excludes the study of the natural sciences, history, or geography. The time-allotment among the several subjects affords opportunity to get from each the kind of mental training it is specially fitted to supply. The different principal subjects are put on an approximately equal footing. All short information-courses are omitted, and the instruction in each of the main lines—namely, language, science, history, and mathematics—is substantially continuous.

The committee are of the opinion that, under existing conditions in the United States as to the training of teachers and the provision of necessary means of instruction, the classical and Latin-scientific programmes must in practice be distinctly superior to the other two. In other words, we have not yet reduced the teaching of natural science and the modern languages to the same precision that is found in the case of the classics and mathematics.

On the subject of the relations between the colleges and the secondary schools, the committee speak with no uncertain sound. "It is obviously desirable," says the report, "that the colleges and scientific schools should be accessible to all boys or girls who have completed creditably the secondary course, no matter to what group of subjects they have mainly devoted themselves in the secondary school." If the recommendations of the conferences and the committee be carried out, all the main subjects would take equal rank in the secondary schools. All would be taught consecutively and thoroughly.

The latest published statistics show that there are in the United States more than 2,700 public secondary schools, with about 125,000 pupils. Of these, 25,000 are preparing for college. There were, at the same time, more than 1,700 private secondary schools, with 98,000 pupils. Of these 20,000 were preparing for college. If the recommendations of the committee of ten be followed in spirit as well as in letter, both the 45,000 pupils who look forward to a college education and the 178,000 who expect to end their systematic study with the high school will be given an immensely improved opportunity for sound training. The secondary schools will work in harmony, while each retains its own individuality. Moreover, admission to college will be an incident in secondary-school work, instead of being the principal goal aimed at.

SCHUMANN AND MENDELSSOHN.

EDWARD GRIEG.

The enormous influence which Schumann's art has exercised and continues to exercise in modern music cannot be over-estimated. In conjunction with Chopin and Liszt, he dominates at this time the whole literature of the piano, while the piano-compositions of his great contemporary, Mendelssohn, which were once exalted at Schumann's expense, would seem to be vanishing from the concert-programme. In conjunction with his predecessor Franz Schubert, and in a higher degree than any contemporary,—not even Robert Franz excepted—he pervades the literature of the musical "romance;" while even here, Mendelssohn is relegated *ad acta*. What a strange retribution of fate! It is the old story of Nemesis. Mendelssohn received, as it were, more than his due of admiration in advance; Schumann, less than his due. Posterity had to balance their accounts.

But it has, according to my opinion, in its demand for justice, identified itself so completely with Schumann and his cause, that Mendelssohn has been unfairly treated or directly wronged. This is true, however, only as regards the above-mentioned genres, the piano and the musical romance. In orchestral compositions Mendelssohn still maintains his position, while Schumann has taken a place at his side as his equal. I say his equal, for surely no significance can be attached to the circumstance that a certain part of the younger generation (Wagnerians chiefly) have fallen into the habit of treating Schumann, as an orchestral composer, *de haut en bas*.

They do not even hesitate to characterize his entire orchestral composition as a failure; and in order to justify this indictment, they propound the frank declaration that his orchestral works are only instrumentalized piano-music. The fact that Schumann did not occupy himself with Mendelssohn's formally piquant effects, and was not an orchestral virtuoso of the style of Wagner, is turned upside down in the effort totally to deny him both the plastic sense and the faculty of instrumentation. At the same time, they refrain from recognizing all the ideal advantages that primarily make Schumann the world-conquering force he is.

It is a fact, well known to every genuine piano-player, that Schumann could not have written a single one of his many piano-compositions without the most intimate familiarity with the subtlest secrets of that instrument. Liszt advocated Schumann's claims at a time when no one else ventured to do so. Wagner, on the contrary, tried to make an end of Schumann, long after his death, when his reputation was as firmly established as that of Wagner himself. If this matter concerned



MENDELSSOHN.

Wagner as an individual only, I should not undertake to discuss it in an article on Schumann. But it concerns, in my opinion, in an equal degree, Wagner the artist. It is possible that Wagner the individual *would* not recognize Schumann's greatness, but it is absolutely certain that Wagner the artist *could* not. However, his effort to dethrone Schumann was happily a total fail-



SCHUMANN.

ure. Schumann stands where he stood, impregnable—as does Wagner.

So much for Schumann's piano-music. When I turn to his chamber-music, I find here, too, some of his most beautiful inspirations. A beautiful conclusion of his chamber-music is his two sonatas for violin, particularly the first (A minor, Opus 105); and in this, the first movement especially has always appeared to me highly significant. Every time I read or play it, I hear in these tones the master's foreboding lament of the heavy fate which was soon to overtake him. The first marvellously-singing motif of the violin is instinct with an overpowering melancholy, and the surprising return of the first motif in the last movement shows what importance Schumann attached to it. It is the worm gnawing at his mind, which lifts its head afresh in the midst of the passionate toil of the fancy to banish it. In enchanting contrast to all this gloomy soul-struggle, are the suddenly-emerging bright, sweet, appealing—nay entreating—melodies. Is it not as if one heard the cry "Let this cup pass from me"? But in the council of fate the terrible thing has been decreed; and the work closes in manly, noble resignation.

Schumann failed, perhaps, of the full achievement which his rare gifts entitle us to expect. But whatever his imperfections, he is yet one of the princes of art—a real German spirit.—*The Century, New York, January.*

Edward Grieg, the Norwegian Composer.—The writer of the article, "Schumann and Mendelssohn," is described by a writer



EDWARD GRIEG.

in *The New York Tribune* as a very romantic-looking person. The features of his face are regular and handsome, and his clear blue eyes blaze with a light like the glint of sunshine through glacier-ice. Grieg has Scotch blood in his veins. His great-grandfather, Alexander Greig, emigrated from Scotland to Norway in the last century and, after a time, changed his name to Grieg. The composer is fond of Scotland and the Scotch, and delights in Scotch melodies. He finds a similarity between the Scotch and Norwegian melodies, the serious sentiment

predominating both. Grieg talks English fluently, and one of his favorite authors is Carlyle.

Co-Education.—In regard to the word co-education, Mr. Fred N. Scott, of the University of Michigan, makes some observations in *The Nation*, of which we give a summary:

- (1) The word does not appear in the "Century Dictionary."
- (2) It is given in the "International Dictionary" without comment or citation, and defined as "an educating together, (?) as of persons of different sexes or races."
- (3) It appears in the new "Standard Dictionary" as a term used in the United States. The two meanings which are put together in the definition of the "International Dictionary" are here given separately. For the meaning "education of the sexes together" there is a citation from Bryce's "American Commonwealth" dated 1889. Of the other meaning no example is given.
- (4) The article in Murray's "New English Dictionary" reads as follows:

"Co-education (of U. S. origin). Education of the two sexes together in school or college.

"1874. E. H. Clarke, *Sex in Educ.* 123. In these pages, co-education of the sexes is used in its common acceptance of identical co-education. 1874. S. [sic] W. Higginson, *ibid.*, 37. Any physiologist opposed to co-education."

It will be noticed that, of the two meanings given by the "In-

ternational" and the "Standard," but one is recognized by Murray.

(5) Although the earliest date given in Murray's Dictionary is 1874, the word was in use many years previously to that time. The oldest document that I know of in which the word occurs bears date of December 28, 1857. It is a circular letter of inquiry sent out from Lansing, Mich., to the Union Schools of the State, by Dr. Ira Mayhew, who was then superintendent of public instruction.

(6) I have discovered no other instance of the use of the word before 1870. It does not appear in the places in which one would naturally expect to find it—in the speeches and reports of Edward Everett, for example, in the writings and addresses of Horace Mann (as many of them as I have consulted), or in the papers on the "education of females" published in *The American Journal of Education* and *The American Institute of Instruction*.

(7) In 1870 the word, contemporaneously (or nearly so) with the thing, appeared at the University of Michigan. It may be found in *The University Chronicle* of January 15, 1870. From that time on, instances in papers and magazines are numerous. An example of its use occurs in *The Nation* for March, 1870.

(8) At Oberlin, where college co-education is said to have begun, the term was not used, I believe, until it had come into general use elsewhere.

(9) The slang term "co-ed," meaning "woman student in a co-educational institution," made its first appearance in print, so far as my knowledge goes, at this university in the History of the class of '78, published in *The University Chronicle* of June 15, 1878.

It would be interesting to learn on what grounds the word "co-education" was excluded from the "Century Dictionary."

HOLMAN HUNT AND HIS WORKS.

MR. HUNT is certainly the greatest painter of religious subjects of our day. He has always remained true to pre-Raphaelitism, which is exhibited strongly in his "Rienzi." No man could therefore be better fitted to execute the illustrations for Archdeacon Farrar's great work, "The Life of Christ."

Who has not seen Holman Hunt's "Shadow of Death," sometimes called "The Shadow of the Cross," beautiful both in conception and in execution? The Saviour ends his day's work of carpentry, and stretches his stiffened muscles. Mary, resting before Him on a box, turns toward the Lord and sees behind Him the shadow formed by His figure with outstretched arms, like the shadow of a cross. Mr. Hunt's success is largely due to his studies in the East, where he took living people for his models. It is, however, rather strange that Holman Hunt never had an order for a picture from an ecclesiastic. It may be interesting to most of our readers to have the following list of the painter's principal works:

1848. The Flight of Madeleine and Porphyro; 1850. Claudio and Isabella; 1851. The Hireling Shepherd; 1852. Strayed Sheep; 1853. The Awakening of Conscience; 1854. The Light of the World; 1858. Fairlight Downs; 1863. Marriage of the Prince of Wales; 1866. Festival of St. Swithin; 1867. Isabella and the Pot of Basil; 1869. A Maid of Tuscany; 1874. The Shadow of Death; 1881. Sorrow; 1884. The Bride of Bethlehem.

1886 and later: The Triumph of the Innocents; Christ among the Doctors of Divinity; Apple Harvest on the Rhine; The Vision of the Shepherds. This list represents over forty years of art-work, and more than this of work that has made art purer and the world better.—*The Art Journal, London.*



HOLMAN HUNT.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE magazine which is printed in the greatest number of different languages is the *Acta Comparationis Litterarum Universarum*, an Austrian semi-monthly review of comparative literature. This periodical has contributors in every part of the world, each of whose articles are printed in his native tongue. Sometimes thirty languages are represented in one issue. Another remarkable magazine is the *Pantobiblion*, commenced in 1891 and published at St. Petersburg. It is an international bibliographical directory of scientific literature of the world, published monthly. One of the features of the *Pantobiblion Magazine* is a series of critical articles on all printed publications of the world, each of such articles being written and printed in a language corresponding to the reviewed publication. The magazine is, therefore, printed in fifteen different languages simultaneously, namely, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Hungarian, Roumanian, Russian, Servian, Bohemian, and Polish. *The War Cry*, the weekly organ of the Salvation army, is printed in thirty different languages.

ONLY the sons of wealthy families can, according to a French writer, afford to adopt the career of letters in Japan. In the feudal times when the powerful members of the aristocracy took promising writers and artists under their protection the remuneration was also pitiable small. Famous novelists earned from \$6 to \$7 a month. The immortal painter Hakusai was forced to live from hand to mouth. In modern times matters have not much improved. Among the novelists now living, probably three or four earn as much as \$75 a month, and five or six from \$35 to \$50 a month.

The price paid a journalist for contributions to daily newspapers or periodicals is also exceedingly meagre. For one chapter of a short story such a writer, if he be unknown to fame, does not receive more than 25 to 35 cents. Even well-known writers are paid only from \$2.25 to \$7 for the same amount of work. As to artists they fare no better. In Japan to-day there are three or four painters whose work compares favorably with their colleagues in European cities; but it is almost impossible for them to live from the sale of the products of their brush, and they are forced to have money from their families or receive small incomes from work in other fields. The people seem to care, it is said, only for paintings from earlier times.

MONEY-MAKING's most promising field is that of the popular lecturer. Max O'Rell, the author of "John Bull and His Island," etc., has been speaking of his financial experiences at Johannesburg. The receipts were £1,058 in one week, and a friend, who amused himself by figuring it out, discovered that he earned in that delightful city £96 13s. 4d. per hour, £1 13s. 5d. a minute, or a little over 6d. a second!—*Weekly Scotsman, Edinburgh*.

FLORENCE MARRYAT's married name is Mrs. Francis Lean. She is a tall, masculine-looking woman, and is now a grandmother, though not gray. She was one of a very large family—a sixth daughter. Her father died when she was very young, but she remembers him well, and says that his children stood in great awe of him. She has American blood in her veins—if we mistake not, that of the well-known New England family of Tuckers. She is very much interested in spiritualism.—*London Literary World*.

MR. STEAD's daily newspaper, for which he required £100,000 to start it, is likely soon to make its appearance, says *Public Opinion*, London, as already the sum of £68. has been subscribed.

The Dial (Chicago), not unreasonably, finds fault with the high-sounding observations in the latest "Circular of Information" issued by the National Bureau of Education. Thus: "The average reader of newspapers can hardly have been aware what was going on within him until he read in the 'Circular' that 'the correlation of the near and the remote, the custom of carrying in his mind the world affairs, develops a sort of epic-consciousness, vastly more educative than the former village gossip that prevailed in the tavern or the shop. It elevates the individual into a higher plane of thinking, substituting the universal for the particular.'" *The Dial* doubts whether the newspaper does anything of the sort; but the mere possibility of having an "epic-consciousness" within one is pleasant to contemplate.

Current Literature is responsible for the following: Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, the writer on birds, did not know one bird from another until she was past middle age.

DR. LUDWIG BEHRENDT, for many years editor-in-chief of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, died in the German capital a few days ago. He was born near Magdeburg, and after graduation from the university began his life-work as one of the editors of the *Magdeburger Zeitung*. He was a writer of force and a poet whose verse is full of feeling. His translation of Horace is considered one of the best in the German language.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, the historian, left in the keeping of the Massachusetts Historical Society a brief autobiography, which is described as charming.

THE Kroner brothers, until recently of the Cotta publishing house, Stuttgart, have finished printing Bismarck's memoirs in six volumes. The memoirs will be withheld until after the Prince's death.

It has been discovered that Sardou's latest stage success, "Mme. Sans-Gene," is an almost literal reproduction of a play called "An Angel of the Sixteenth Story," which was brought out in Paris in 1838 and subsequently forgotten. The literary antiquary who discovered the resemblance says that "a more flagrant and complete plagiarism was never perpetrated."

THIS extraordinary item appears in the *London Academy*: "We are asked to announce the existence of a poem, written but not printed, entitled 'The Kindness of Venus in the Life and Death of Man, endeavored to be shown in a third and last Letter from W. J. Ibbett to his Friend, H. B. Forman.'"

ART NOTES.

THERE have been awarded for excellence in the sculptures exhibited at the World's Fair 76 medals and diplomas, nine countries being represented in the competition for prizes. Germany received the highest number of medals, 19, and the United States came next with 14. Italy, receiving 12, stood third; Japan and Great Britain, with 7 apiece, fourth; Spain, with 6, fifth; Austria sixth, with 5, and Denmark and Sweden each received 3 and closed the list. So high a degree of success on the part of Japan was unexpected.

J. C. ARTER, one of the American artists in Paris, has had the honor of placing one of his pictures in the gallery of King Humbert at Rome. The King has sent him the Cross of Savoy in diamonds, surmounted by the royal crown and the royal initials. Mr. Arter is a pretty constant exhibitor at the Salon in Paris. He held an exhibition in New York last Winter.

THE Louvre has received three new pictures of interest: a fine portrait by Cranach the Elder; a Crucifixion, by Patenier; a "Portrait of a Lady," by Hoppner.

AT a recent meeting in Munich of the Society for the Promotion of Rational Methods of Painting, the eminent artist Lenbach declared that the plastic arts are in a bad way in Germany. For some time past, he said, things have been going from bad to worse, and two serious evils have been engendered which it will require a long time to remove. On the one hand, large and increasing quantities of rubbish are sent to every fine-art exhibition, where it fails to find a purchaser, and on the other hand, the number of starving artists has swollen to enormous proportions. The chief causes of this decay of art among the Germans are, in Prof. Lenbach's opinion, the wrong system of teaching at the various academies of art in the Empire and the revolt of the younger generation of painters against the proved methods of the classical school, handed down from the greatest masters of the Middle Ages. The younger generation pride themselves on the rejection of all traditions, and boast that they alone study nature with a clear and unprejudiced eye. But the productions of this new naturalistic school fail to win public favor, and will not sell. Prof. Lenbach holds that a revolution in German notions of art must be brought about before the present distress among painters can disappear. He points out that the true way to pursue art is to go to work modestly, to study thoroughly, and not to despise the art-work required in various industries. He calls on the Bavarian government to provide an experimental institute and art workshop, where all art students may study and practise for some time before entering the higher fields of art.—*New York Evening Post*.

PROBABLY the smallest painting ever made is the work of the wife of a Flemish artist. It depicts a mill with the sails bent, the miller mounting the stairs with a sack of grain on his back. Upon the terrace where the mill stands are a horse and cart, and on the road leading to it several peasants are shown. The picture is beautifully finished, and every object in it very distinct, yet it is so amazingly small that its surface can be covered with a grain of corn.

La Chronique des Arts, Paris, calls attention to an exhibition of Chinese art objects, held under the direction of M. E. Fraudon, honorary consul of China to France. This exhibition contains many valuable bronzes and old-fashioned Chinese armor. Its most noteworthy part, however, consists of a large collection of Chinese family portraits of great age, lent by the descendants of the people represented in the paintings.

THE display of art in London during the present season must be called somewhat tame. The Society of British Artists is still hampered by the flight of its members into impressionism, and the Institute of Oil Painters has, as usual, soberly respectable exhibitions, where enthusiasm is seldom seen. That Mr. Mendoza has reached his eleventh annual Black and White Exhibition, proves that patronage is not exclusively given to color. There are many pleasing pictures in the present collection, and several high-class works of art, such as Meissonier's "Gentleman of the Time of Louis XIII."—*Art Journal, London*.

AN exhibition of French Decorative Art has been opened at the Grafton Gallery. It may be taken as a sort of Latin counterblast to the Art and Crafts Exhibition at the gallery in Regent Street. The French collection represents tradition against individuality. Even those Frenchmen who show some originality show no desire to break with tradition. Decorative art posters are new enough in their way, but if one looks at those of Grasset, one sees that they echo the notions of design which governed the glass painters of the Middle Ages. So it is all through the exhibition, excellent in its way, but extremely old-fashioned for a showing of modern decorative art.—*Portfolio, London*.

PROBABLY not one musician in a hundred knows the name of the greatest composer Italy has ever produced—Giovanni Pierluigi Sante. He is, however, better known as Palestrina, after the town near Rome, where he was born. The mayor of that town has lately issued a call for funds to erect a monument to the great composer, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of his death. His only proper monument, however, has been erected in Leipzig, by the publication of a complete edition of his works.

ACCORDING to *Le Menestrel*, Verdi, on the 80th anniversary of his birth, received from Signor Crispi the following message: "Francisco Crispi congratulates Giuseppe Verdi, and hopes that, for the greater glory of Italian art, he will at least reach the same age as the maestro Galmini." Verdi replied: "It is a great satisfaction to me to receive the good wishes of Francisco Crispi. I can promise to do everything in my power to reach the age which he wishes." The obscure musician died at the age of 135 years.

BOOKS.

A BLACK EYE FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

THOSE who maintain that everything good and great in these United States may be traced back, if not to Plymouth Rock, at least to Massachusetts, should read, mark, learn and inwardly digest a book* on Massachusetts by Mr. Charles Francis Adams. The substance of the book was delivered in the form of lectures before the students of Harvard University in April, 1893. The author has put his thoughts in a form that is telling and brilliant and which holds the interest of the reader from the first page to the last.

To Mr. Adams' thinking, the value of the history of Massachusetts, as of any other land, is in its relation to the great human drama, "The Emancipation of Man from Superstition and Caste." In regard to the latter of the two phases of this world-wide struggle, Mr. Adams declares: "The record of no community seems to me to be more creditable, more consistent, nor, indeed, more important," than that of Massachusetts. But "as respects Religious Toleration, . . . her record as a whole, and until a comparatively recent period, has been scarcely even creditable." That the latter record has been defended in its essential features by a great school of writers whom Mr. Adams designates as the "filio-pietistic," and of whom Palfrey may serve as a type, is due, in the author's estimate, to a provincial neglect of the principle that, "in the study of history, there should be but one law for all. Patriotism, piety, and filial duty have nothing to do with it; they are, indeed, mere snares and sources of delusion." In reality, Mr. Adams holds that Massachusetts, in the person of her ministers and magistrates, "misses a great destiny" by rejecting Roger Williams, and Sir Harry Vane, and the Antinomians; and gave herself up to an intolerance as unworthy as that of Philip II. or Louis XIV., and even more indefensible, since the Puritans, unlike the sovereigns of Spain and France, sinned against better knowledge, refusing "to see a light which they had seen clearly enough in England."

This wilful and inexcusable intolerance, becoming the fixed policy of the Commonwealth by the time of the Antinomian period of 1637, led to a "theologico-glacial" period lasting till 1761, during which, under the chilling influence of enforced uniformity, mental activity dwindled, and which has left as its typical products the works of Cotton Mather and Jonathan Edwards—"huge literary boulders deposited by the receding ice." The religious system of Edwards—of which his overwrought picturings of future sufferings are the only feature which impresses Mr. Adams—is the characteristic "outcome of his environment." The system of reasoning on which the theology of this glacial period was built up, "by putting a final stop to any intellectual movement, created a universal paralysis—this system had to be slowly outgrown." These "Calvinistic, orthodox tenets of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries constituted nothing more nor less than an outrage on human nature, productive in all probability of no beneficial results whatever." On the contrary, they led to "phases of acute mania," of which the witchcraft delusion of 1691-92 and the "Great Awakening" of 1734-44 were the natural manifestation.

In all this period, Mr. Adams holds, the redeeming feature was "that political activity which in Massachusetts had from the very beginning flowed as a stream of living water beneath the thick ice-crust of theology." It was the dominance of this characteristic that gave distinction to the next period, 1761-1787, of which Mr. Adams believes Benjamin Franklin and Samuel and John Adams to have been "more than any other typical of the environment." And this epoch passed over, after the suppression of Shay's rebellion, into the "scientific, or florescent," period, extending from 1788 to 1865. To this latter age alone Massachusetts letters belong.

"From Cotton Mather to Nathaniel Hawthorne is a long stride, but in Massachusetts literature there is no intermediate stepping-stone. The 'Magnolia' was published in 1702; 'Twice-Told Tales

in 1837, that year of profuse germination: and, between the two, so different and yet both distinct and unmistakable products of the Massachusetts mind, the one a boulder and the other a flower—between them there is—nothing."

The object of Mr. Adams's work—to put it in a few words—is to show that the struggle for religious liberty in the United States of America was not fought out on the soil of Massachusetts. He does not indeed show, as he probably could have done, what particular body of immigrants and their descendants did the most to work it out, but he demonstrates that Massachusetts was distinctly behind some of the other colonies in securing that "toleration in religion" which, as the inscription on the inner front of the splendid Peristyle at the Chicago World's Fair declared, "is the best fruit of the last four centuries."

Toleration, which so many of the first settlers had enjoyed in Holland as long as they wanted and in England for a while, was scouted as a thing too bad to be allowed for a moment. Poor little Rhode Island furnished a conclusive object-lesson against any tendency to increased liberality. Its very existence proved orthodoxy's case, and so orthodoxy ruled supreme. Shutting their eyes to Holland, the Puritans in Massachusetts pointed to Rhode Island as an example and proof that toleration meant chaos and anarchy. Mr. Adams does not urge that there should be an overplus of liberality, nor that any one State or colony should be a dumping-ground for the surplus intellectual activity of any country. He argues that both orthodoxy and radicalism should exist side by side and the community help the golden mean which would result in unity in diversity. He declares that the historians of Massachusetts, from "the Simple Cobbler of Agawam" down to Palfrey and Dexter, have followed and strenuously maintained a line of argument which "has been abandoned by students of history excepting in Massachusetts and Spain."

LELAND'S MEMOIRS.

A MAN may have various excuses for writing his own biography. It does not much matter, however, what the excuses may be, provided he is amusing and interesting. Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland, better known by his *nom de guerre*, Hans Breitmann, having made up his mind to tell the story of his life, gives his reasons for doing so in an introduction to the first volume of his "Memoirs,"* to complete which will require another volume. His readers may differ in opinion about the soundness of his reasons, but all will agree that the book amuses and interests them. Of course, as he writes about himself, he has constant use for the pronoun of the first person singular, but that part of speech is much less irritating in his pages than in most autobiographies.

He was born, he tells us, and has lived, in a time "when railways, steamboats, telegraphs, gas, percussion-caps, fulminating-matches, omnibuses, evolution, and Socialism"—not socialism which was with us before Hans Breitmann came among us—"were unknown to the world." In other words, since the Nineteenth Century did not really begin until railways and steamboats, and lucifer-matches and gas, were all in full blast, the writer of these Memoirs can remember the Eighteenth Century itself. He was born, in fact, in the year 1824, in an old colonial house of Philadelphia. In those days there were still living "oldest inhabitants" who could remember the Red Indians bringing skins and baskets for sale on market-days; there were still negro witches and sorcerers in the city—it was with a double meaning that an African church in Philadelphia had an inscription over the door: "Those who have walked in Darkness have seen a great Light." In those days, Mr. Leland says, Philadelphia was a beautiful city, in which every house had its own garden, with magnolia, honeysuckle, rose, and vine; with oriole and humming-bird; whose river was filled with great sturgeons; where nightly order was still kept by the watchmen who cried the hour and the weather. In the year 1830, when the child would begin to observe and remember, there were still living men who had fought in the War of Independence—Mr. Leland's grandfather was one of

* "Massachusetts, Its Historians and Its History." An Object-Lesson. By Charles Francis Adams. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1893. Pp. iv., 110.

* "Memoirs." By Charles Godfrey Leland (Hans Breitmann). D. Appleton & Co. 1893.

them. In 1835 he shook hands with Thomas Hughes, aged ninety-five, the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party; and he can remember Charles Carroll, the last of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

In the year 1845, young Leland, being then twenty-one years of age, first went to Europe. He went in a sailing-ship from New York to Marseilles. One of the passengers was Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler, who afterward described the voyage in a book called "A Year of Consolation Abroad," and did not speak to a single soul on board during the whole voyage. How he roamed about Italy, and became a student at Heidelberg first, and at Munich afterward, and at Paris to finish with, and joined in the Revolution of 1848, so far as to fight on the barricades, may be read in these pages. He returned to the United States, at the end of 1848, and quite naturally embraced a literary life. This was interrupted by the Civil War, in which he took part, enlisting in an artillery company. When the war was over, three or four years more of literature and journalism in New York followed; then Hans Breitmann, by this time as well known here as in America, went to Europe for a stay of ten years.

Mr. Leland's account of his journalistic career shows what a wretched career it was at that time. He began his connection with journalism by becoming editor of *The Illustrated American News*, owned by P. T. Barnum, whom he found remarkably free from guile. The circulation sometimes reached 150,000, yet Leland wrote the whole thing. The salary was so infinitesimal, that he ultimately gave up the place, and became writing editor of *The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*. As to this paper he says: "All my long-suppressed ardent Abolition spirit now found vent, and for a time I was allowed to write as I pleased. A Richmond editor paid me the compliment of saying that the articles in *The Bulletin* were the bitterest published in the North." Leland was soon checked, however, by the proprietor, and left the newspaper. He now became editor of *Graham's Magazine*, raised the circulation from 0 to 17,000, and received a salary of \$50 a month. It was at this time that the Hans Breitmann Ballads began to appear. Mr. Leland does not state precisely at what date he became editor of *Vanity Fair*, which had been running for some time; on the breaking out of the war this comic journal expired. Leland presently became editor of *The Knickerbocker Magazine*, and later of *The Continental Magazine*. In 1866, he became managing editor of *Forney's Press*, and fought Andrew Johnson with all his might. After Grant was elected, Forney, who conceived that the result had been in great measure due to him, no doubt expected a place in the Cabinet; but he was not the only person who was at that time disagreeably surprised. Leland, most likely, expected a place abroad, though he does not quite confess it.

The author is one of that enviable class of people, who are always in search of, or actually undergoing, strange experiences. Wherever there is adventure going on, they are there to share it. Strange things come to him as naturally as colds in the head to ordinary mortals, and he knows how to find excitement and romance where most men would find nothing but dullness and conventionality.

LIFE OF DOCTOR PUSEY.

THE writing of biographies has got to be a task appalling to both the writer and the reader, not alone by the number of pages the biographies contain, but by the length of time it takes to compose them. Mr. Edward L. Pierce took—and it may be presumed required—fifteen years to prepare the third and fourth volumes of the Life of Charles Sumner. We have just noticed the Life of Dean Stanley, and we had to wait twelve years for an account of him. Now we get the first two volumes of the Life of Doctor Pusey,* who died in 1882. These two volumes, containing more than a thousand pages, in exceptionally small type, bring us

* "Life of Edward Bouverie Pusey, D.D., Canon of Christ Church; Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford." By Henry Parry Liddon, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., late Canon and Chancellor of St. Paul's. Edited and Prepared by the Rev. J. O. Johnston, M.A., and the Rev. Robert J. Wilson, M.A. In Four Volumes: Vol. I. (1800-1836), Vol. II. (1836-1846). With Portraits and Illustrations. Longmans, Green, & Co. 1893.

to 1846 only, leaving untold the events of nearly forty years—thirty-six to be exact. This being so, it causes not a little surprise to read in the Preface, that Doctor Liddon, in a fragment found among his papers, admitted the singular uneventfulness of Pusey's career, and complained, moreover, of a certain paucity of material for its exposition.

In truth, however, the work must be considered less a biography than an account of the Oxford Movement. The most striking lesson of the book concerns the relations of the Oxford Movement to the modern High Church Revival, which in its various aspects is so important a feature in the English ecclesiastical world of to-day. That the Revival followed historically from the Oxford Movement, there can be no doubt; how far it did so logically is another question. On this question, Dr. Liddon's work throws much light, as well as on the relative positions of Newman and Pusey, as factors in the original Movement.

From 1836 to 1845, the intimacy of Pusey and Newman was very close, and their mutual admiration and regard were characterized by a remarkable depth and sweetness. The book, however, gives a strong impression that even before Newman was on his Anglican death-bed, as he called it, Pusey was granted a less absolute confidence than he deserved, a good deal less than that given to Keble. The motive may have been creditable to Newman—a dread of wounding the sensibilities of his friend—but the facts sometimes smack of moral cowardice, as where Pusey is left to find out in a roundabout way Newman's retraction of his abuse of Rome and in general his inclination to the Roman Church.

The impression derived from this work is that Pusey's was the simpler mind, the better heart, the more generous disposition. There is something comical in Pusey's final account of Newman's loss. It was something peculiar and providential and therefore not an example to be followed. It was God's answer to the prayers of Continental Catholics that Newman might come to them, while there were no Anglican prayers to the contrary, or not enough to withstand the opposing stress. Then, too, the Roman Church was much in need of him to cheer her spiritual desolation. Such were the ingenuities with which Pusey soothed his torn and bleeding heart.

Pusey gave a church to Leeds at an expense of £6,000, having given £5,000 to the London churches a few years before. The account here given of the building of the Leeds church, and especially the arrangement of the altar and reredos, affords an interesting commentary on the popular mistake which fathers upon Pusey the ritualistic departure of later Anglicanism. To that departure he was rather opposed than favorable. Of its ecclesiastical millinery he knew next to nothing.

His sacramentalism was something wonderful in its assurance of the magical operations of the sacramental offices. It reached its climax in a recital to Newman of the horrible experience of a poor woman who had taken the eucharistic bread "unworthily." His intellectual force was nothing to his erudition, and though he led away and safely folded the poor sheep whom Newman had left to shift for themselves, the attraction of the Movement for men of intelligence ceased after 1845, when Newman joined the Roman Church.

In summing up the literary output for the year just ended, *The Literary World*, Boston, remarks: No new novel of pre-eminent rank, no verse of great mark, no masterly biography, and no historical volumes of the first order—this is what one may rightly say of 1893. On the other hand there have been numerous good novels well worth reading, several fine volumes of minor poetry, some historical works of substantial worth, and a much longer list than any other department can show of interesting works in biography and autobiography.

It appears that Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, whose thrilling stories used to keep awake o' nights the readers of *The New York Ledger* in its early days, is still alive. She celebrated last week the seventy-fourth anniversary of her birth. With the savings from the earnings of her industrious pen, she has been able to provide for her old age a quiet little home on the heights of West Washington. From her house can be seen the hills of Virginia and Maryland, which were the theatre of many of her blood-curdling tales.

In our issue of the 6th instant, we gave, under the title "An Astonishing Book," an account of a newly published "Life of Saint Francis of Assisi," by M. Paul Sabatier. It is now announced that Count Leo Tolstol has written to M. Sabatier, offering to translate the Life into Russian.

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM IN NORTH AMERICA.

IN the *Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers*, New York, October, is a paper by Mr. Charles A. Schott, embodying an historical sketch of the progress of knowledge in the science of terrestrial magnetism, which, he tells us, had no existence in the days of Columbus. In his time but little more could be gathered of magnetic phenomena than the ancient knowledge of the attraction of the lodestone for iron, and the directive force of magnetism as shown in the magnetic needle. It was known that in the southwestern part of Europe the needle pointed slightly to the eastward, and it was supposed that the variation at all places was the same.

Yet we owe to Columbus the discovery of a point in the North Atlantic on passing which, on September 13, 1492, in latitude $28^{\circ} 21'$ and in longitude $29^{\circ} 16'$ west from Greenwich, he noticed that the variation changed from the east to the west side of the meridian. He was closely followed by Sebastian Cabot (1497-98), who found further north and 110 miles west of Flores (Azores) a second point of the same kind. The variation along the Atlantic coast of North America, north of latitude 40° (about), has remained westerly to this day, but south of this parallel it has changed to easterly.

The magnetic dip was unknown to Columbus. It was discovered by Hartmann in 1544, but he was unable to measure it, and the discovery is generally ascribed to Norman, who, in his work published in 1576, called it "The New Attractive." A far more difficult problem than that involving merely direction was how to measure the intensity of the magnetic force. As was the case with the variation, the invariability of the intensity of the earth's magnetic force was at first believed in, and when it was recognized that its force in the polar regions was greater than near the equator, the difficulty of comparing intensities was not easily overcome. Humboldt, during his travels in tropical America, noted the position of a point in the magnetic equator in Peru, and for some time this point was made the standard for measurement of magnetic intensities.

In a memoir published in 1833, Gauss, the eminent German mathematician, showed how the magnetic intensity could be expressed in absolute measure. His "Theory of Terrestrial Magnetism," published in 1833, is styled by the late Sir G. Airy, "one of the most beautiful and the most important that has appeared for many years in physical mathematics." In this treatise, the general theory of terrestrial magnetism is developed independently of any particular hypothesis as to its nature and distribution, the magnetic force at any place being attributed to the collective action of all the magnetic particles of the earth's mass, and mathematical expressions being deduced, whence the declination, dip, and intensity may be calculated for any place.

As an example of the use of his results may be mentioned the once vexed question of the number of magnetic poles on the earth, raised by the discovery of regions in which there were abnormal disturbances of the needle. Staff Commander Creak, R. N., pointed out the Bermudas and Hawaiian group as regions of remarkable disturbance. But the greatest deviation of the needle due to local causes was recently discovered at a place off the east coast of Australia. It would seem that the magnetism in excess of the normal at these local foci is of the same character as that of the pole of the respective magnetic hemisphere. In the United States, Kentucky apparently shows local deflections on a large scale. But Gauss's theory, as dependent on observations, proves that there are but two magnetic poles on the globe. There could not be an odd number, and Halley's conception of four poles was announced at a time when but few observations had been made, and is obscured by confounding poles with foci of maximum intensity; the latter, in the northern hemispheres, being two large regions, one (the stronger) west of Hudson Bay, the other in Central Siberia. These foci seem to be in some way related to regions of maximum cold.

For the development of the theory of terrestrial magnetism, a

knowledge of the position of the poles is of great moment; hence, direct observations in their vicinity, as far as accessible, are specially valuable; yet, notwithstanding the increased facilities for Arctic travelling, the bold dash of Sir James Ross to the American pole on the shore of Boothia, in 1831, has not been repeated, and we are yet almost in total ignorance whether or not the pole holds a nearly fixed position. To clear up this question, a magnetic expedition to this region would be highly desirable. To accomplish this effectively, science would now demand a complete magnetic survey of the region surrounding the pole. To locate the position of the American focus of maximum total intensity is impracticable; local irregularities of distribution would defeat any attempt.

THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF PARASITES.

NO one can realize more clearly than I do, writes Dr. John B. Smith in *Insect Life*, Washington, December, how much parasites maintain the balance, and check the increase, of injurious species. I am perfectly aware that were it not for parasites, insects would become so abundant that certain crops could not be grown. I feel, nevertheless, that the economic value of parasites has been greatly overestimated. In fact, radical as the statement may sound, I am almost ready to say that parasites have no real economic value to the agriculturist. It is quite right to call the attention of the farmer to the fact that injurious species are very largely kept in check by either parasites or predaceous insects; but we are wrong in supposing that either parasites or predaceous insects will control the injurious insects. I have frequently been asked by farmers of the highest intelligence why I did not make some effort to import or cultivate parasites or natural enemies of our common injurious insects. Of course, these questions all grow out of the remarkably successful experiment made by Dr. Riley in the importation of the Australian *Vedalia cardinalis* to exterminate the *Icerya purchasi*. This was, however, a very exceptional experience. In bringing over the *Vedalia*, its natural foes were not brought with it, and in liberating it in the orange-groves of California it was given an advantage that it could never have possessed in its own country. Other similar successes may be achieved, but just as it is rare for American parasites to attack an imported insect, just so rarely will we be able to induce a foreign parasite to attack the American insects. It is by no means improbable that, in the past, certain species have been exterminated by their parasites, but, as a rule, the mission of the parasites is not to exterminate, but simply to impose a check upon their hosts. Excessive increase is checked, but excessive increase only. There is always a very large proportion of larvæ and usually a comparatively small proportion of parasites. Nature tends to preserve a balance among her creatures. Insects confined to plants which, under natural conditions, are not common, need few parasites to keep them in check. The limit of food-supply is a sufficient check. If, by any unnatural condition introduced by man, the food of such insects is enormously increased, the conditions are furnished for rapid multiplication, without any corresponding increase of the parasites. In the course of time, other insects may attack this form; but the farmer cannot wait for that; he must have some immediate means of dealing with the pests. The increase of the potato-beetle is a case in point. Here, neither parasites nor natural enemies assist the farmer in any noticeable way. Moreover, insects may be parasitized without being destroyed. It is nothing uncommon to see cutworms with eggs of the *Tachina*-fly attached to the skin. But the cutworms eat just as much as if they were not parasitized; and next year they will be just as numerous. The parasites may have kept them from increasing; but if the farmer desires to save his crop, he must exert himself for the destruction of his insect foes. Farmers should understand this, for there is a general disposition to expect too much from the parasites. My contention is that in dealing with injurious insects from the farmers' point of view we can entirely ignore the work of parasites or predaceous insects. We must accept the facts that each year our insect foes will appear in about the same number; and that nature has evidently assumed that this is about the proper number to appear.

BALLOONS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS.

IN *The American Journal of Photography*, Philadelphia, January, Prof. Bache, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has a paper suggesting measures for securing greater precision in the art of balloon-photography.

The appliances needful are, he says, a small spherical balloon and a light photographic apparatus, which is swung in gimbals, and protected from injury by a thin encircling cylinder of metal or of wood. A zone of cord passes horizontally around the balloon, to which are attached four equidistant strings of the size of codfish-lines. The shutter of the camera is controlled electrically from the ground.

The height of the balloon, which can be regulated by a graduated cord, will depend upon the scale of the map that may be desired, and the focus of the camera must, of course, be adjusted with reference to this height. The position of the balloon would be over the middle of a given section of the line to be measured, two disks made of hoops covered with white cotton cloth, one of which should be larger than the other, marking the termini of the section, so that they will appear in the photograph. Heights of from three hundred to five hundred and fifty feet will probably be most convenient for surveying by this method.

Such a survey could be easily plotted by final process of photographic printing. The line having been finally laid down by instruments on helios paper, the paper would then be sensitized, and the photographic plates representing the different sections of the line would be simultaneously adjusted upon it; thus one scale as derived from adjusting the balloon at a certain height, and the other scale, virtually the same, as derived from measuring along the ground, being made to accommodate themselves graphically to each other, an error in the resultant map would be almost impossible.

The use, for military purposes, of such a small captive balloon, with its photographic attachments, would be conditioned solely upon the circumstance that the wind should be blowing toward the enemy's lines. The only change necessary to adapt it to this purpose would be that it should be mounted with a simple network similar to that which is used on the kite, and to which the string for flying it should be attached. This string would be furnished with conducting wires through whose instrumentality the photographic shutter of the camera would be controlled by the operator. The ballast and length of line necessary to adjust the balloon to the required height could be obtained by calculation; and the operation being performed at several points along the opposing military lines, a series of pictures from front to rear and from right to left of the enemy's position could be secured by means of the electro-magnetic attachment to the shutters of the photographic cameras, each of which would take a number of pictures without replenishment of plates.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE TELEPHONE.

UNDER this head, Mr. W. Clyde Jones contributes an article to *Electric Engineering*, Chicago, for January, which he opens with a comment on the matter-of-course spirit in which the American people, accustomed to great surprises, received the announcement of the opening of the long-distance telephone lines between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard. The event, he points out, is really an epoch-making occurrence in the history of our industrial progress and affords substantial grounds for the prediction that, before the end of the century, the voice of man will have spanned the continent, and the merchants of New York transact business with the merchants of London by conversation. Indeed he suggests the possibility that the end of evolution in this direction will not be reached until it will be possible to transmit a message which shall girdle the globe, while the transmitter with the receiver at his ear may listen to the vibrations of his own voice. Even now, London, he tells us, is in daily voice-communication with the population centres of Europe, thus proving that a considerable body of water is no bar to the transmission of telephonic messages. Then again, he says, when the telautograph shall have found its proper place alongside the long-distance telephone, transactions may be reduced to writing and signed by the

parties, each retaining a copy for possible future reference. The writer next passes in review the evolutionary process of the telephone's development, beginning with Charles Boursel, who, in 1854, after having observed the operation of the Morse telegraph wrote: "I have asked myself if the spoken word itself could not be transmitted by electricity. . . . Suppose a man speaks near a movable disk sufficiently flexible to lose none of the vibrations of the voice; that this disk alternately makes and breaks the connection with a battery: you may have at a distance another disk which will simultaneously execute the same vibrations."

Philip Reis, of Frankfort, Germany, was the first to successfully deal with the problem on the practical side, and in 1861 he produced a device which he styled the telephone, by means of which musical sounds, but not articulate speech, could be transmitted.

The apparatus of his conception comprised a diaphragm adapted to be vibrated by the sound-waves, and in its vibration to open and close an electric circuit. In this electric circuit and located at the receiving station was an electro-magnet, opposite the pole of which was placed an armature supported on the end of a thin plate mounted upon a horizontal axis. When the electric circuit was closed by the movement of the diaphragm, due to the impingement of sound-waves thereon, the armature would be drawn toward the pole of the magnet, and when the circuit was again opened by the return of the diaphragm to its original position, the magnet would release the armature, which would then be retracted by a coiled spring. As the armature thus moved to and fro, due to the repeated opening and closing of the electric circuit by the diaphragm, the thin plate to which it was attached would similarly vibrate, thus setting the air in motion, and conveying the sound to the ear of the listener.

This instrument successfully transmitted musical sounds, but was inadequate for the transmission of articulate speech. Why it was thus inadequate may be readily understood from a consideration of the nature of sound waves.

Sound is the result of the to and fro movement of the air particles, thus producing condensations and rarefactions in the air which are termed sound waves. When such waves impinge upon the tympanum of the ear they produce a vibration of the tympanum which results in the conception of sound in the mind of the listener. When the sound is loud, the air particles, in constituting the sound wave, move back and forth through considerable distances; while when the sound is faint the air particles move through comparatively small distances. The distance through which the air particles thus move measures the amplitude of the sound wave. The number of such condensations and rarefactions that strike the ear in a given time determines the pitch of the sound, the greater the number the higher the pitch. That characteristic of the sound called the quality or timbre is determined by the nature of the movement of the air particle in constituting the sound. If, like the piston of a steam engine, starting from rest at one end of its travel, it gradually increases in velocity to a maximum at the middle of its travel and then gradually decreases in velocity until it comes to rest at the end of its stroke, the movement is designated as periodic, and the sound produced is a simple tone, whose pitch will depend upon the number of such vibrations per second. Any instrument capable of producing such periodic waves may be utilized for the transmission of simple musical tones. The Reis instrument was so adapted since the successive closing of the circuit caused the periodic movement of the armature of the electro-magnet, the thin plate to which it was attached partaking of a similar periodic movement and setting the air particles into periodic vibrations.

But the sound waves constituting articulate speech are not thus simple periodic waves, but are very complicated, the air particle partaking of a peculiar motion during its travel from one end of its stroke to the other. In order to transmit articulate speech, therefore, the membrane that sets the air at the receiving or listening station into vibration must exactly reproduce the peculiar to-and-fro movements of the air particles that impinge upon the diaphragm of the transmitting instrument.

About the year 1875 Alexander Graham Bell arrived at the conclusion that if the strength of a current of electricity traversing a circuit were caused to undulate in exact accordance with the undulations of the air particles in producing the sound wave, the

timbre of the sound could be transmitted. Convinced of the truth of the proposition, he set to work to embody the principle in material form with marked success, as may be judged from the present status of the telephone industry.

But, although Bell was the first to conceive the mathematical requisite for the transmission of speech, the facts seem to indicate that Gray was the first to actually transmit articulate speech, and that Bell did not succeed in so doing until he had the assistance of one of Gray's transmitters; so that, although Bell was the earlier in conception, the two conceived independently, and, what seems yet more remarkable, disclosed their inventions to the world upon the same day, by filing papers in the Patent Office within a few hours of one another. With honors so equally divided, the names of Bell and Gray may, therefore, be as appropriately linked together in telephony as have been the great names of Faraday and Henry in electro-magnetism.

The next step in the evolutionary development of the telephone was the production of the carbon telephone by Edison, and the final step was the invention of the granular transmitter by Hunning. In this transmitter, two plates are provided, the one stationary and the other movable toward and away from the former by the vibration of the diaphragm. Between the plates is interposed granular carbon, the particles of which are brought into more or less intimate contact by the approach and recession of the plates. By this form of transmitter, a greater change of resistance for a given movement of the diaphragm may be secured than by the carbon electrodes of the Edison telephone. This is the type of transmitter used on the long-distance telephone lines, and its introduction has to a great extent rendered long-distance telephony possible.

"Possessed of a Devil."—Few persons believe in evil spirits, and the capers and antics of deranged people are now credited to physical causes, not to the influence of devils, who were supposed to have taken their abode in the unfortunate man or woman.

But it is very difficult to combat the belief in miraculous cures of "possessed" people; cures which every saint of rank or standing is said to have performed at some time. At every turn the pious meet us with the objection that these cures are authentically proved by many witnesses, and that we certainly cannot prove that evil spirits did *not* enter into the sufferers. But perhaps it is possible to show that the "possessed" of the Middle Ages differed in nowise from the "hystericals" of to-day, and in the fine arts we have a most powerful ally. The painters and sculptors of the Middle Ages have made the casting out of devils one of their most favorite subjects. We find pictures of the possessed in nearly every church-decoration, and are thus enabled to form an idea of the disease which made people act so strangely. Their convulsions are almost the same as those of our modern "hystericals." And as nervous hysteria is now known not to be confined to women, but that men also are subject to it, although under a slightly different form, we must come to the conclusion that our ancestors mistook convulsions for the acts of evil spirits. —Dr. J. M. Charcot and Paul Richer, *Les Démoniaques dans l'Art*, Delahaye and Lecrosnier, Paris.

The Origin of Egyptian Culture.—For some time there have been indications that Assyriologists would soon claim more for their science. The claim is now definitely made, and if granted it will revolutionize the study of comparative language, literature, art, and religion in the ancient world. It is briefly this: that the culture of Egypt was not a native product—that it was indeed derived from Babylonia. The statement is made that all of Egypt's civilization had its roots in the land between the rivers. In language, in religion, in customs, and in architecture the Egyptians have been shown to be borrowers rather than originators, so could we also show that they borrowed from the same source the fundamentals of their plastic art. Our investigations, and especially that part of them in which we have been following the learned and brilliant Hommel, have served chiefly to push still further back the origins of the culture of Egypt, and to remove them from the Valley of the Nile to the Valley of the Euphrates.—Robert W. Rogers, *The Methodist Review*, New York, January-February.

RECENT SCIENCE.

The Extermination of the Mosquito.—L. O. Howard writes in *Insect Life*, December, an account of a successful attempt to prevent a scourge of mosquitos. All who have tried killing these pests by holding a saucer of kerosene under them know how powerfully the vapor acts upon them. Following this clue, Mr. Howard suggested last year that an attempt be made on a large scale to destroy the larvæ of the insects in the marshes where they breed, and an effort was made to try the experiment in Westchester County, N. Y., but the interest aroused there was not sufficient. Last June, however, a dweller near Washington, D. C., whose house had usually been plagued with mosquitos, determined to put Mr. Howard's plan to the test. Satisfying himself that the insects bred in a mill-pond and adjoining marshy land about an eighth of a mile from his home, he sprayed the surface, about 4,000 square feet, with crude petroleum, 15 gallons sufficing for the purpose. Three weeks afterward the layer of oil was still perceptible, and no trace of larvæ remained, while the surface was strewn with dead insects, including many female mosquitos. During the succeeding Summer only a few mosquitos visited the house, and the total price of this immunity was \$1.70 in money and about two hours' labor. A similar experiment has been tried twice with like success in Long Island towns. Mr. Howard claims no especial originality for his method, but he is certainly the first to bring it into prominence.

The Utilization of Niagara.—The scheme of the Niagara Construction Company, now approaching realization, for transmitting power electrically from its huge turbines at the Falls to cities many miles distant, has been raising a tempest among English electrical engineers. A paper read to the Institution of Electrical Engineers by Prof. George Forbes, describing the methods and plans of the company, evoked a tumultuous debate, participated in by such authorities as Professor Fleming, Silvanus P. Thompson, Ferranti, Siemens, and Crompton, nearly all of whom condemned in unqualified terms the low frequency proposed for the alternating currents to be used, the method of insulation by oil, and the proposed conduit. Mr. Ferranti, as reported by the correspondent of *The Electrical World*, January 13, made a vigorous attack on the methods pursued by the company in obtaining designs for its great work. The undertaking at Niagara would, he said, be carried out upon the "unrecompensed work of the whole electrical world"—a sentiment that was greeted with unusual applause, showing the feeling of English engineers at the solicitation of designs and plans by the company, the rejection of them all, and the subsequent utilization of the suggestions in making its own designs. Professor Forbes replied to his critics with spirit, and said that in spite of them he felt fortified in his conclusions.

Electric Purification of Sewage.—According to a paper in *Industry and Iron*, December 22, the direct purification of sewage by electricity is not likely to be extensively adopted, as the cost is excessive. The sewage flows through a series of brick cells in which it is decomposed by the current, the ferrous hydrate precipitated from the iron plates used as electrodes purifying the suspended matter. On the other hand, the plan of using electricity to produce a cheap disinfectant from ordinary sea-water, tried in New York last Summer, is being tried with great success at Havre and L'Orient, France, according to *La Lumière Electrique*, December 16. The sea-water, after being electrolyzed, is conducted through lead pipes to the various houses, where it can be drawn upon at will. The destruction of germs is absolute, while the fertilizing properties of the sewage are unimpaired. The cost is about 40 cents a year for each member of the population.

Areas of Silence Around Fog-Signals.—It has long been known that the most powerful steam sirens sometimes fail to be heard at short range, thus causing accidents to vessels. The steamer *Rhode Island* ran aground in 1880 in Narragansett Bay, less than two miles from a fog-signal that was heard plainly in Newport, five miles away, at the very time of the wreck, and with equal clearness at other places just as far removed, while the officers and crew of the steamer heard not a sound. In the

following year the propeller *Galatea* ran aground on Little Gull Island in Long Island Sound. The island is only an eighth of a mile long and bears a powerful signal which was sounding at the time of the accident. Experiments made just afterward by the Light House Board showed that there were points in the neighborhood of such signals where they were inaudible, and such points, wherever possible, were marked by buoys. These points are slightly variable, but keep to the same general position. The latest and most complete experiments on the subject, made last October, are described by Arnold B. Johnson, of the United States Light House Board, in *Science* for January 5. Three vessels were used simultaneously, approaching the signal to be observed from different directions. The results are similar to those heretofore obtained, and will be used, together with others to be obtained this year, in a thorough discussion of the phenomena involved. No complete explanation is given by Mr. Johnson, but it is hinted that peculiar echoes have been found to be an important factor.

Difference between Whites and Negroes.—Dr. Edward A. Balloch, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., from personal examination and experience, as well as an exhaustive search in the literature of the subject, concludes (*Medical News*, Philadelphia, January 13) that there is some peculiarity in the dark-skinned races rendering them liable to growths of a fibrous nature in a degree greatly exceeding that observed in the white race. By the independent testimony of English, French, and American observers, three diseases (elephantiasis, keloid, and fibroid tumor) are characteristically frequent in the colored races, and all these are due to an increased development of fibrous tissue.

Cloudiness in Summer and Winter.—Dr. H. Meyer and Professor Köppen (Berlin Meteorological Society, December 5), as a result of observations of cloud-conditions in various climates, find that for middle and northern Europe, in passing from the cold to the warm periods, both of the day and of the year, the intermittent cloudiness increases, while complete cloudiness, which is most frequent in Winter and in the morning and evening, diminishes. Complete cloudlessness is very rare. These characteristics change gradually in passing toward the Mediterranean, and in parts of Asia and America the change in cloudiness in passing from Winter to Summer is exactly reversed.

Are We Getting Color-Blind?—An article in *Harper's Weekly*, January 20, calls attention to the fact that recent tests have shown that only about one per cent. of Indians are color-blind, while four per cent. of civilized nations are found to be defective in this direction. It is argued that the color-sense is thus dying out among civilized nations, at least at the red end of the spectrum, which is that to which most color-blind persons are least sensitive. The love of savages for bright colors, notably red—a love which has no place among the more civilized—is cited as a fact pointing in the same direction. Other facts, however, go to show that the color-sense is one of recent acquisition, and that it is, on the whole, growing more rather than less delicate. The modern dislike for crude, bright colors is hardly an evidence of less but rather of greater sensitiveness to them, and an artist takes pleasure in an infinity of delicate tones so little removed from one another that the savage would probably see little difference between them.

Strength of Railway Axles.—It has been customary to test the iron and steel to be used for railway axles with a view to securing the greatest possible tensile strength or resistance to lengthwise stretching, but Thomas Andrews (*The Engineer*, London, December 29) questions the advisability of this method. Iron and steel possessing a high tensile strength are invariably crystalline in structure, and this crystalline structure, which is increased by the jarring to which the axles are subjected in use, is very favorable to breakage, most broken iron and steel showing it plainly. After an accident at Winwick Junction, England, on September 17, 1888, in which an axle snapped suddenly into four pieces, the pieces, which were markedly crystalline, were tested and found to have a high tensile strength. A reduction has been made recently by English railway-companies in their requirements regarding steel, and Mr. Andrews advises that a similar

reduction be made for iron, 20 tons per square inch being made the minimum, instead of 22 as at present.

Danish Smokeless Powder the Best.—The 8-mm. Maxim gun stood the strain of 6,000 shots with Danish smokeless powder without injury, while the same gun was entirely ruined after being fired 2,000 times with the English cordite powder. These experiments were done in England and so reported by the Minister of War to the English Parliament. The Danish magazine *Vort Forsvar* now publishes an article and shows that 15,000 shots were fired with a regulation gun of 1889 without affecting the aim of the gun to any great extent, and that that gun, after so much use, still fired better than a new Remington.

SCIENCE NOTES.

JAPAN has one of the best engineering schools in the world and is beginning to manufacture creditable electrical machinery.

A COMPARISON of the cost of gas and electric lighting in seven German cities, shows that the latter is from 25 to 75 per cent. higher.

AN investigation by Dr. Richter, of Hamburg, Germany, shows that most of the fires that occur in laundries where benzine is used to wash clothes, are due to electric sparks caused by friction of the benzine and the clothing as the latter is withdrawn from the bath. In Hamburg alone, fifteen out of twenty-one fires were due to this cause. Experiments showed that woollen materials become positively electrified and the benzine negatively, and that the difference of electrical tension causes a discharge strong enough to give a painful shock, producing sparks two inches long in some instances, and lighting up the room in which the experiments were made. It is suggested that such fires may be prevented by charging the air in the room with steam.

A MAN in Birmingham, Ala., has been arrested for manipulating an ingenious gambling device in which a current of electricity under the operator's control could be used to determine the way in which the dice should fall.

UNDERGROUND photography has recently made such progress that mining-engineers are now able to illustrate their reports with pictures showing the exact appearance of ledges, ore-bodies, and other features of importance.

EXCAVATIONS in Oiseau-le-Petit, France, have revealed the remains of a Gallo-Roman city, including a great temple, a theatre, and monuments. The city, which must have numbered about 30,000 inhabitants, seems to have been destroyed by an earthquake.

THERE are now about 47 oil-tank steamers varying in tonnage from 666 to 4,137, and 17 others are under construction in European yards.

THE first practical system of towing canal-boats by electricity has just been inaugurated on the Bourgogne Canal, connecting the Seine and Saone rivers, France. The power is furnished by water falling from sluices at the two ends of the canal, and the current is made steady by means of storage-batteries. The trolley system is used.

THE Pasteur Institute in Paris treated last November one hundred and twenty-nine persons, the great majority of whom were French.

PATHOLOGISTS now incline to believe that certain cases of ulcer of the stomach are due to microbes.

SACCHARINE, the new sweetening substance extracted from coal-tar, is now used for preserving fruit. It is claimed that the fermentation that often results from the use of sugar is thus avoided, and that the new process preserves the flavor, color, and form of the fruit better than the old.

THE simplest way to tell iron from steel is to pour on the metal a drop of nitric acid, and allow it to act for one minute. On rinsing with water a grayish-white stain will be seen if the metal is iron; a black one, if it is steel.

IT has heretofore been almost impossible to make large castings of aluminum, but the difficulty has now been so far overcome that pure aluminum bath-tubs are now made in a single piece. One of these tubs weighs but one hundred and forty pounds.

PICTET the French chemist, finds by subjecting animals and insects to the intense cold obtainable from liquified atmospheric air, that animals show a wonderful power of resistance to its effects. A dog placed in a copper receiver at a temperature of -60° to -90° centigrade, showed a rise of bodily temperature of 0.5° in ten minutes, and after an hour and a half had only lost 1° . A little later, however, nature gave up the struggle, the temperature fell rapidly, and the animal died suddenly. Insects resist a temperature of -28° but not -35° , while myriapods live down to -50° and snails to -130° . Birds' eggs lose their vitality at -2° to -3° ; ant's eggs at 0° . Infusoria die at -90° while bacteria are still virulent at -213° . This last fact is perhaps the most significant of all.

DISCUSSING the smoke- nuisance in its sanitary aspect, *The Medical News* says: "We can, indeed, foresee that at no distant day such energy as is to be obtained by coal will be produced at the mines and transmitted to centres of population in the form of electricity, to be again converted into light, heat, and power. The sanitary gain that will thus result will certainly not be inconsiderable. The avoidance of smoke, ashes, deleterious gases, bulky fuels, and care of furnaces must certainly tend to increase the duration of life and to make it more enjoyable."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE agitation among the English Wesleyan Methodists still continues. It has been proposed to form thirteen divisions or dioceses in England, with a superintendent, or bishop, over each division. The scheme is meeting with the strongest opposition among the Methodists themselves. The Church discusses the matter from its own point of view. *The Church Times* remarks, that if the followers of John Wesley have revived the old maxim, *Nil sine episcopo*, they need only revive their old allegiance to the Church which their founder forbade them to leave.

It is notable how widespread the Sunday-and-Sabbath-observance controversy has become throughout the United States; not only with reference to the saloon question but with regard to the whole matter. Contending forces are being ranged into two parties and the fight must soon begin. Shall the Continental Sunday be introduced into America? This is the question at issue. In Terre Haute, Indiana, for the first time in several years, billiard-rooms have been closed. In South Carolina a Bill has been brought into the Legislature to prohibit the running of railroads on Sunday. Of great significance is the fact that in Paris the great stores, the Louvre, Bon Marché, and Printemps were closed on Sundays by a vote of 9,400 out of 10,000 patrons.

Most of the bishops of the Church of England have issued New Year's pastorals, and some of them have called forth considerable comment in the secular press, notably that of Dr. Jayne, the intrepid Bishop of Chester, in which he advocates a system of grants-in-aid to sectarian schools. Referring to the saying of Dr. Martineau that "dogmatic and undogmatic consciences enjoy equal provision and protection," Dr. Jayne says: "At present, the undogmatic conscience is pampered; the dogmatic conscience is starved. That the parent or ratepayer who is a Wesleyan, or Roman Catholic, or Churchman should be refused, for schools in which he is interested, any share of the educational rates he is compelled to pay, while those who believe little or nothing can obtain and monopolize the advantages, is a palpable injustice."

The resignation by Dr. Talmage of his pastorate of the Brooklyn Tabernacle is of world-wide interest. It is rumored that he contemplates settling in Australia. If the London Tabernacle has taken its second Spurgeon from Australia, why should not the Brooklyn Tabernacle fill up the gap?

WERE THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL EVER IN EGYPT?

THIS subject is discussed by Ludwig Riess in *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, December, with especial reference to the position taken up by Professor Bernhard Stade in his work, "Geschichte des Volkes Israels," and supported by Dr. Edward Meyer in "Geschichte des alten Ägyptens." These critics ridicule the idea that there is any basis of historical truth for the narrative of the sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt and their emancipation under the leadership of Moses as given in the Bible. They both agree in making the occupation of Canaan the beginning of the national life of the Israelites. Here, our critic joins issue with them. Accepting the view that the familiar narrative as presented to us was moulded by later generations, he nevertheless contends that every canon of impartial, historical criticism points to the presumption of an original kernel of truth around which the later myths crystallized. The following is a summary of his treatment of the subject:

The signs and wonders with which God is said to have afflicted Egypt to compel Pharaoh to let the people go are dismissed without other comment than that they are opposed to the natural order of events. If, he says, the account had been written by a professed contemporary we should dismiss it as a fabrication; but the matter assumes an entirely different aspect when we regard the Biblical narrative as a fresh presentment of an ancient tradition, modified in harmony with the genius of the writer and to suit the tastes of the age and people. And that the compilers of the Bible did utilize more ancient narratives in its compilation is rendered evident by occasional references to such older

songs and books. A just, evidential value must be ascribed to Hebrew traditions. The tracing of two such powerful tribes as Ephraim and Manasseh to an Egyptian ancestress is admitted, even by Stade, to be a fact of very grave significance. A people who laid so much stress upon their race exclusiveness would never have invented the story. Again, the reception of the Hebrews by Pharaoh, the allotment of the land of Goshen to them for an inheritance, their poor requital of these kindnesses, and, further, their admission of the contempt in which, as a mere pastoral people, they were held by the Egyptians, are, as Ranke says, evidently traditions. Again, in the time of the Judges, the Israelites were engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the robber hordes of Midian, until the heroic Gideon almost exterminated them. The bitter hostility between the two peoples dated, according to the Fourth Book of Moses, from the conquest of Canaan. An effort was then made by the Israelites to exterminate their foes, because they led the people of Israel away into lust and idolatry. Yet, the Midianites are recognized as the chief allies of Israel in its emancipation from Egypt. Their priest-king appears under various names as father-in-law and ally of Moses; he is indicated as the original founder of the Jewish tribal constitution. This is evidently only a mere fragmentary tradition of a people whose alliance had once been of the highest significance for Israel; and the improbability of the invention of the story is the best guarantee of the general truthfulness of the records preserved. The story of Joseph and Potiphar's wife, too, is a version of an old Egyptian story: and, finally, the supposition that the Feast of the Passover originated in a poetic myth is simply untenable.

The following, according to Riess, is the most plausible solution of the much-disputed problem of the Exodus, in the light of the present available records:

Soon after the Hyksos were driven out of Egypt, the Egyptian rulers engaged in vast expeditions to the east and northeast, with the object of bringing the sons of the desert under subjection. They conquered a great part of Syria, and appointed Egyptians Governors of the chief cities, as we gather from the records of Tel-el-Amarna. At the period of these conquests, the Israelites were established in the land of Goshen in the northeast of Egypt. In the middle of the Fifteenth Century B.C., Palestine was invaded by the Chelites, and Egyptian supremacy there imperilled. The Egyptians had finally to withdraw behind the Isthmus of Suez and fortify their frontier against the invader. Here, Pithon and Rameses were built for military purposes, and the Israelites were compelled to labor on the building of these cities. Finally, under Menephtha, Egypt was invaded from east and west by the nomadic tribes. Beyond all question, the war was of long duration; but the Egyptians were almost always victorious, as is attested by their inscriptions, still the provinces were constantly annoyed by the incursions of robber-bands. In this period of confusion, the Israelites must have allied themselves with other nomadic tribes, probably with the Midianites, and passed over the Isthmus of Suez in a southeasterly direction, making their first camp at Sinai. That the Egyptians followed and sought to reduce them to subjection, is supported by the best of all traditional evidence—a popular song. Miriam's Song was added to in later years, and the loss sustained by the Egyptians was credited to the interference of Jehovah, but the Song is a clear evidence of an actual occurrence it is irrefragable. It will be observed, that in the Song itself nothing is said about the passage of the Israelites on dry land. It celebrates the loss of what was really an Egyptian naval force sent to chastise them. This Song was the only tradition preserved, and when the Biblical narrative was later constructed in Palestine, it was written by people having no knowledge of the sea, and who interpreted the "rising of the waves" as the waters standing upright on the right and left, while the Israelites passed through. The Biblical narrative of the Exodus is unreliable; it is bound up in a scheme of the miraculous intervention of Jehovah to install them into their promised inheritance in Palestine. The presumption is that the Israelites left Egypt, and roamed the desert for decades, without any defined plans. It was only after they had become a settled people with a well-defined theocracy, that they reached the conception that throughout all their journeyings they had been under Divine direction.

THE IDEAL OF CHRIST IN ART.

VICTOR SCHULTZ has an illustrated article in *Delhagen u. Klafings Monatshefte*, Berlin, on "The Ideal of Christ in Art." The ideal of Christian art is the representation of Christ. Wherever the art of imagery has sprung up among Christian people, this has been its highest aim. The Coptic sculptor of the Sixth Century, who carved out his figure of Christ in rough outlines, had no other idea in his mind than that which inspired the great masters of the Renaissance. Hence, it is, that in the beginnings of Christian art which are found in the Catacombs, we meet with the Image of Christ.

The earliest picture of Christ known in history is one which was suggested by an incident in the New Testament—the healing of the woman "diseased with an issue of blood twelve years." It is sculptured on the tomb of Saint Pretestato on the Appian Way, outside the city of Rome.

It probably dates as far back as the Second Century. The Saviour is represented just as the Christians of the time had Him in their mind—a young man in Roman clothing, with short hair, and with an ideal expression of countenance. In Cæsarea Philippi, there was a bronze statue which the Christians in the time of Constantine called "The Votive Offering of the Woman with an Issue of Blood;" unfortunately it was destroyed in the reign of Julian. In Athens, not long ago, there was found an interesting marble head, of the First or Second Century, which some have thought was intended to be the head of Christ. In the Third Century portraits, the type of face is modified. The expression becomes more serious, and reaches its highest development in the reign of Constantine. A well-known relief, in ivory, of the Fifth Century shows this change. For toward the close of the Fourth Century there are traces of a progression in this direction. 'Twas then that a new head of Christ, of the bearded type, makes its appearance, and this continues to be the ideal even to the present day. This ideal head of Christ is seen in the Church of Saint Peregrino, at Rome. In the earlier centuries, the ideal of Christ was allegorical and symbolic, the most common representation being that of the "Good Shepherd" with idyllic surroundings. Usually the "Good Shepherd" bears a lamb on His shoulder, while sheep are standing around Him.

The ancient world, having grown decrepit, yielded to the effects of the great migrations of people. But the stream of its culture, although weak and shallow, flowed into the new world of the Middle Ages and, strengthened by many tributaries, it gave rise to new forces and new teachings. And it was thus, that Christian art reached those nations which undertook the leadership in the affairs of the Occident. In the time of Charlemagne, we still see glimpses of this art, and, to our astonishment, we find examples of the older ideal type of Christ. But all varieties reveal one common type: a grave countenance, flowing straight hair, beard on the lips and chin,

regular features, full eyes, and clear-cut lips. Such was the type of the Christ-image in the art and poetry of the Middle Ages. It is noticeable that while Byzantine art always represents Christ in His majesty, Western art usually represents Him in His humiliation. A characteristic example of the Byzantine Christ is found in a mosaic in a mosque in Constantinople, which was formerly the Convent Church of Chora. The great intellectual revolution,

the Renaissance, caused the Christ-image, as all other art, to come forth from the grave of dead tradition into beautiful life. The ideal Christ still had the bearded face and long flowing hair, but warmth and life were infused into this ideal. The older art had represented the Saviour in His majesty; now the effort was to let the humanity beam forth beside the Divinity. Thus is specially observable in the paintings of Fra Angelico da Fiesole, in the Fourteenth Century, which are to be seen in the Dominican Monastery of San Marco in Florence. Angelica's type of Christ is not, how-

ever, the riper fruits of the Renaissance. The mystical piety of the Middle Ages, and the realism of the subsequent period, influenced the ideal, which was not perfected until the time of Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael. Leonardo's "Last Supper" is famous. Raphael also conceived the same ideal. The marble statue of the "Risen Christ" by Michael Angelo, in the Church of S. Maria in Rome, also stands in the same rank, while the "Christ of the Last Judgment" in the Sistine Chapel is more after the antique ideal.

The ideal Christ has been expressed in art in a thousand different ways. "The Thorn-Crowned Saviour," by Guido Reni, and Titian's "Tribute Money" are among the best-known representatives of the later date. And while mediæval taste has also found favor in some cases, as in the works of Bonaventure, Van Overbeek, and those of Joseph Von Furick, and others, yet from the Renaissance the type of the modern Christ-image dates. Its aim was a combination of the God-like exaltation with the true humanity. The younger realistic school of Germany has, however, succeeded in putting aside the Divine for the exclusively human Christ. It has succeeded by this effort in creating many interesting works, but, as a rule, it does not get beyond the production of a noble philanthropist. Within these limits, Von Gabhardt follows an ideal. Nevertheless we seem to see only the modern lay-preacher in his painting of "Christ and the Rich Young Man," although in his "Last Supper" and in his "Ascension of Christ" he seems to have grasped the conception of a real human nature impressed with an unearthly exaltation.

The great theologian, Augustine of Hippo, has said: "The earthly form of the Lord is represented and pictured in a thousand different ways, although it was but one." Just as Christ assumes an individual shape as soon as He becomes a religious possession, so will the Christ-image be born of the spirit of the artist, as an individual conception. In this, the artistic individuality has

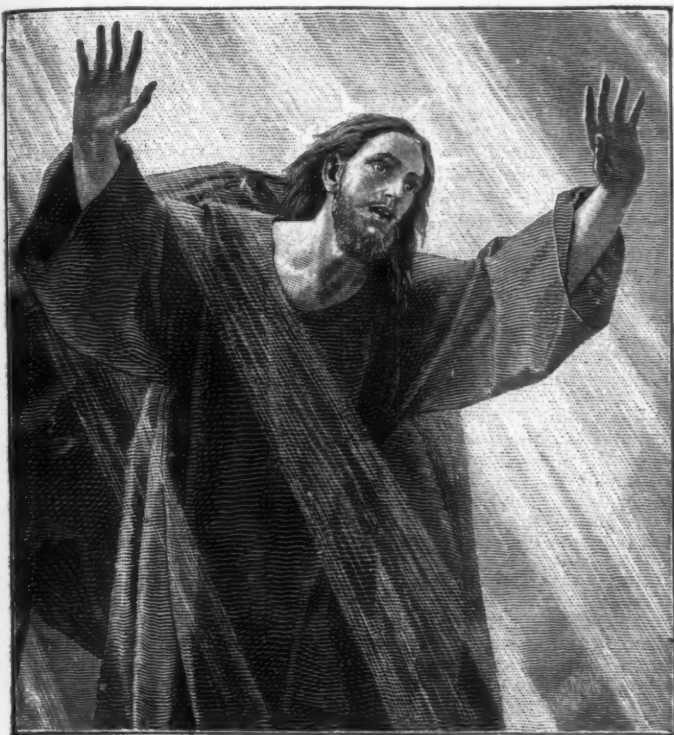


HANDKERCHIEF OF ST. VERONICA. ALBERT DURER.
(After a copperplate of 1513.)



HEALING OF THE WOMAN WITH AN ISSUE OF BLOOD.
(Painting in the Catacombs of Rome.)

just as much right as the religious individuality to its possession. The words of the poet, "If ye feel it not ye can ne'er attain to it



FRAGMENT OF ED. VON GEBHARDT'S "ASCENSION OF CHRIST," IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF BERLIN.

by search," apply to all human volition and faculties, and especially to the conception of the Christ-image as the ideal of Christian art.

RELIGIOUS LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.

THE REV. H. T. Burgess, in an interesting communication to *The New York Independent*, written from Norwood, Australia, says that the recent financial troubles and their moral results in Australia imperatively command attention.

The cause of the troubles dates a long way back. For several years, the Australians as a people sowed to the wind in their money-making, extravagance, and boastfulness. They have had to reap the whirlwind, which developed a force and completeness resembling that described in the first chapter of Job. The culminating gust came early in the year, when banking institutions, that were supposed to be as stable as the Pyramids, went down before it, as though they had been so many houses of cards. The blizzard is over, and the banks have risen phoenix-like from their ashes by a wonderfully successful process of reconstruction, that speaks volumes for Australian resources and energy; but the effects of the storm are yet visible. Religious life and movements exhibit distinct traces of the severity of the storm, but happily the record is not one of damage and disaster alone and unrelieved. The "soul of goodness in things evil" is clearly discernible, and may serve as an encouragement to devout faith in an overruling Providence.

For some time to come, the average Australian will be a poorer, humbler, and honest man. He will certainly be poorer; for it would be difficult to discover a family anywhere that has not suffered financial injury in possessions, or income, or both. Public servants of all grades, from the Governor, have had their salaries retrenched. While the wealthy have apparently been hit hardest through the depreciation of every kind of property, wage-earners in all departments have suffered most acutely, because of the sweeping reductions and wholesale dismissals that have taken place. Out of such experiences a development of humility is almost inevitable; but there is something else besides straitened circumstances to impose a salutary check on ostentatious pride. Proofs of overweening confidence, confessions of calamitous blundering, and exposures of serious faults as well as follies,

have a direct influence of the same kind on general character. As to the virtue of honesty as it is commonly understood, Australians rank fairly well among men; but if they have a characteristic national vice, it is that of gambling, which has in it the essence of fraud. Probably, more money, in proportion to the population, is wasted on horse-racing in Australia than anywhere else on the planet. Gambling avowedly sustains the sport; and, by way of reducing the crying evil somewhat in some of the colonies, the practice is legalized. Restrictions, instead of suppressing, have fostered the pernicious habit; and the passion has invaded business transactions, especially in dealing with land. An era of wild—almost reckless—speculation in land preceded the recent collapse. It is too much to expect that the gambling mania will be cured; but certainly it will be less rampant in the immediate future.

It is not unfair to claim that the churches have had much to do with maintaining a relatively high standard of public morality. In the recent crisis they have had diverse opportunities for special usefulness, and have made their influence felt for good. They led the way in the confession of sin, were outspoken in their insistence on the principles of rectitude and the necessity of maintaining a high standard of personal and national honor, and met the taunts of blasphemers by boldly acknowledging the sovereignty of God. In both Melbourne and Sydney, on the initiative of the Bishops of the Church of England, a day was set apart for special humiliation and prayer, and in all the other denominations the same spirit found constant expression.

THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS.

IN the Apostles' Creed we are taught to believe in "the Communion of Saints," although it is notable that the clause does not occur in the Nicene symbol. The attention of Christian writers has been frequently called to the meaning of the article, and in the recent controversy over the Apostles' Creed, in Germany, the *Communio Sanctorum* came in for its full share of consideration.

Prof. J. W. Richards, D.D., in a lengthy article in *The Lutheran Quarterly*, collects some very valuable information on the subject; for the investigations of Harnack, Zahn, Kattenbusch, and others, confirming and supplementing the labors of Caspari and Von Zezschwitz, have doubtless brought the ultimate attainable facts to light.

To start with the conclusions reached by Dr. Adolph Harnack, in his reply to Dr. Cremer's strictures on his first pamphlet, entitled, "The Apostles' Creed," 1892, Dr. Harnack says: "I have remarked, that the origin and original meaning of that addition (*Communio Sanctorum*) is very dark; that the expression appears in the Donatistic controversy and in Augustine, and that accordingly it might be expected that it means also in the Creed the same as there, namely, a more distinct explanation to 'Holy Catholic Church;' and that the expression first came into the Creed at a later time (and that, too, in Gaul), and there was explained by the oldest witness as 'Communion with the real Saints.' Accordingly I have regarded it as very probable that the words in the Gallic Creed were in fact intended to mean 'Communion with the martyrs and the real saints' (against Vigilantius), and originally were no explanation of the expression 'Holy Catholic Church.'"

Dr. Zahn, of Erlangen, says: "The origin and original meaning of the addition *Communio Sanctorum* is still dark. Long ago have Caspari and Von Zezschwitz shown that the expression originally had various meanings and that the corresponding Greek form *κοινωνία τῷ ἁγίῳ* means communion in the Lord's Supper; and that even among the Latins it was so understood, and that Augustine uses the expression in *tendenzloser Ungehung*, that is, casually, or without intending to oppose any one, and only once, and that it is found twice in quotations from the Donatistic side, and this is about all we know of the origin and original meaning of the expression, or 'addition,' *Communio Sanctorum*."

Both Zahn and Kattenbusch says that the expression was in use about the year 400. Kattenbusch says that about the year 400 the expressions had a two-fold meaning: "Worthy of special

attention is the addition which in the German text runs, *die Gemeine der Heiligen*. Whether the Latin expression (*Communio Sanctorum*) can be so translated, may remain undecided. In the oldest documents in which we meet the expression (they belong to about the year 400) we find there and subsequently a double meaning: Either is it here to be understood as stating more certainly the right of saint-worship, in which sense the expression is to be translated 'Communion with the Saints,' (namely, those in heaven). Or it is to be understood as an allusion to the fulness of the Sacraments of the Church, which stands open to the 'believer.' Von Zeschwitz and Zahn are authorities for the statement that *Communio Sanctorum* occurs only once in the writings of the great Latin Father, Augustine of Hippo, viz., in his fifty-second sermon, according to the Benedictine edition of his works. Speaking of the Patristians, he says: *Et removet istos ecclesia catholica a communione sanctorum*; that is, "the Catholic Church excluded them from the communion of the saints." No violence would be done either to history or to the meaning of words, to translate the words of Augustine thus: "The Catholic Church excluded them from participation of the holy things," or "from partaking of the sacraments." Such a translation is supported by Kattenbusch, and seemingly by Von Zeschwitz, and Zahn's whole argument points in that way. Nevertheless, Harnack says that Augustine uses the words as "essentially identical with the empirical Catholic Church." Zöckler says he means by them "the visible Church in this world." So that Harnack and Zöckler agree as to the way in which Augustine uses the words.

In the Large Catechism (1529), Luther wrote: "The Creed calls the Holy Christian Church '*Communione Sanctorum*,' a communion of saints—terms perfectly equivalent." He says also that *communio* should not be translated *Gemeinschaft*, communion, but *Gemeine*, congregation. "To speak proper German it should be called *eine Gemeine der Heiligen*, a congregation of saints." It is doubtful if any German philologist would justify Luther's translation of *communio* by the concrete noun *Gemeine*, congregation. It is certain that not a few times he himself has translated *Communio Sanctorum* by *Gemeinschaft der Heiligen*, communion of saints, and time and again do we find this translation in the old Lutheran liturgies, which is conclusive evidence that Luther's contemporaries did not all approve the translation which he gave in the Large Catechism.

If we take Luther's explanation of *Communio Sanctorum*, and then say: This is "perfectly equivalent" to "Holy Christian Church," or "the two are understood together as one and the same," we have a purely Donatistic conception of the Church, and such was not Luther's full idea of the Church; for while he declared the Church to be *invisible*, and said: "If this article be true, namely, I believe a Holy Christian Church, then it follows that no one can see or feel the Holy Christian Church, nor say, 'Lo, here it is, or there,'" he also recognized the Word and sacraments as visible signs of the Church, and declared: "Where thou hearest or seest this Word preached, believed, confessed, and then obeyed, there, have no doubt, that finally in that place there must be a true *ecclesia sancta catholica*, a Christian holy people, though they may be very few. For God's Word cannot return void, but must at least have a part of the field—God's Word cannot be without God's people, nor can God's people be without God's Word."

NOTES.

In President Harper's *Biblical World*, the Rev. Arthur Wright enters into an exhaustive study of the date of the Crucifixion. He places it, after consideration of all the facts and legends, a year earlier than that generally accepted, his date being "9 A.M. to 3 P.M. on Friday, 14th of Nisan [18 March], 29." This would make the current year 1897 of the Christian era.

THE Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church has taken possession of the handsome new Missions House at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, this city, removing from its rooms in the Bible House, which it has occupied for forty years.

REV. DR. CHARLES MERIVALE, Dean of Ely, and a highly esteemed English historian, died recently at the age of eighty-

five. He was a Harrow and Cambridge scholar, an honor-man at the university, a fellow, university preacher, Hulsean lecturer, chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and, in 1869, became Dean of Ely. His principal historical works were "The Fall of the Roman Republic," "History of the Romans under the Empire," and "Conversion of the Roman Empire."

THE seating capacity of the churches in the United States, as published by Dr. Carroll in his valuable volume of "American Church History Series," is 43,596,378, with 111,036 ministers of all kinds. It has been asked, as this shows there are church-buildings sufficient for the United States, why build more? But churches are unequally distributed; in some places there are very few, and for such places more must be built.

THE Salvation Army has secured a site for new headquarters in New York, for \$200,000. A four-story, fire-proof iron building will be erected. On the ground floor there will be an auditorium which will seat 3,000 people and the other floors will be used for officers for the army. A large farm has been offered Mr. Ballington Booth, on Staten Island, upon which to establish a colony for those rescued from the slums who are willing to do farm-work.

A RARE and curious paper which came into possession of the Presbyterian Board of Missions has been placed in Lenox Library. It is supposed to be the only copy extant of the Act of Parliament of 1649, in Cromwell's protectorate, incorporating and chartering the Society for Instituting the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians of New England. The ancient document is printed in old-English lettering.

A REMARKABLE letter on the Pope's Encyclical from the Anglican Monk, Father Ignatius, who visited New York three years ago, has been sent to the editor of *The Liverpool Catholic Times*. Father Ignatius says: "Every Protestant and Anglican, every Roman Catholic and orthodox Oriental, must thank God for inspiring Pope Leo XIII. with such glorious courage. It was the Holy Ghost alone who nerved the mind and hand of this second Leo the Great, to pour forth such a torrent of heavenly faith and courage, such consolation and reassurance, for the benefit of all sincere disciples of Jesus Christ, whether Catholic or Protestant."

THE editor of *The Independent*, referring to Mr. Royce's article on "The Decline of the American Pulpit," of which we gave a digest in our last issue, says:

"Mr. Royce explains that the reason 'so few of our able young men are drawn to the pulpit,' is the 'widespread skepticism of the times.' This is a question of observation and not of actual proof. We should not so characterize the spirit of the times. It is an age of belief in decided contrast with the religious condition a century ago. Certainly, our churches are increasing rapidly, not only in numbers and in all that appertains thereto, but in those works of consecration which unbelief does not produce or stimulate."

The Methodist Recorder, London, with reference to recent discussions concerning the itinerancy, gives prominence to the following extract from one of John Wesley's letters:

"I know, were I myself to preach one whole year in one place, I should preach both myself and most of my congregation asleep. Nor can I believe it was ever the will of our Lord that any congregation should have one Teacher only. We have found by long and constant experience that a frequent change of Teachers is best. This Preacher has one talent; that, another. No one whom I ever yet knew has all the talents which are needful for beginning, continuing, and perfecting the work of grace in a whole congregation."

At the quarterly meeting of the archdeaconry of Orange, held at Middletown, N. Y., on the 17th inst., Bishop Potter recommended to the clergymen present a careful study of the relationship of the Church and the State in anticipation of possible troubles, in case the proposition was carried out to divide State moneys with the parochial schools.

The Boston Register says: A new association has been formed in New York for the Christianization of policemen, and there is great applause from the classes. But why stop at policemen? Why not Christianize District-Attorneys and Judges? Dr. Parkhurst would undoubtedly be glad of some help in this direction.

DR. JOSEPH PARKER of London says: "Collecting, as far as I can, the records of great preachers, evangelists and missionaries, I have been astounded by how much good has been done by earnest men, who probably never heard of the clay tablets of Assurbanipal, and quite as astounding has it been to me to find so little set down to the credit of men who discovered the tablets and deciphered their meaning."

A CLAPPER in an old church tower professed to be greatly grieved because the bell it hung in was cracked. It was ever and anon telling of its grief in most dolorous tones, and exciting the sympathy of many simple-minded people. But the ghost of Diogenes coming along said: "Cease your whining, Master Clapper; remember in the first place that you cracked the bell, and, in the second place, no one would know it was cracked if you did not noise it abroad."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE NEW GERMAN TAXES.

THE Germans having passed the Army Bill, the question now arises, how to provide funds for the additional expense. The *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, summarizes the situation as follows:

A short time ago the Prussian Landtag voted untold millions by passing the Municipal Tax Bill, and nobody showed any concern; while the National Tax Bill to the amount of \$25,000,000 creates a perfect storm of opposition. The Exchange is agitated, because there is a probability of an increase of the stamp-tax. The wine-growers defend themselves against the wine-tax. The tobacco-tax has united not only the tobacco-manufacturers, but it has given the Socialists a chance to display unwonted activity. There is hardly a tobacco-store which does not display a petition against the tax. The stamp-tax will be doubled on the sale of shares on the Exchange, and tripled where foreign shares are concerned. Lottery-tickets will have to pay a tax of 8 per cent. in future. Entirely new is the introduction of a 2-cent stamp on all receipts, checks, notes, and bills of lading. The tobacco-tax is to be raised to 33½ per cent. on cigars and cigarettes, 50 per cent. on snuff and chewing-tobacco, and 66⅔ per cent. on smoking-tobaccos. The wine-tax is entirely new, as no tax on inland wines has ever been laid before. It will be collected in the shape of an ad-valorem tax.

The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, the organ of the Farmers' Alliance (Bund der Landwirthe) protests against all further taxation of landed interests, and ends its argument with the quotation of Frederick the Great's saying: "Prussia must be governed in such a manner that men come into it, not that they emigrate." The same paper points out that many parts of Prussia are still sparsely settled, and that a judicious treatment of the farming element would increase the population of the Eastern provinces.

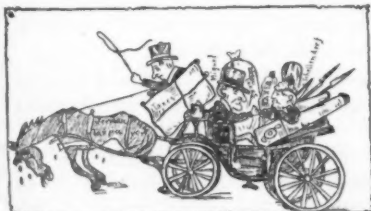
The *Pfälzer Zeitung*, Speier, expresses the same opinion, when it says: It is certain that the Farmers' Union will not vote for the tobacco-tax under its present form. German tobacco must be better protected against the foreign produce imported into our country.

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, the mouthpiece of the National Liberals, champions industrial interests: In Prussia all industries are taxed to the utmost, and it is time to remember that agrarian interests have been fostered all along, and are now well able to bear a little taxation. Our national wealth is due to our industries, but the country gentlemen talk as if money, instead of being a blessing, is a curse, and as if it were a matter of no importance that our trade suffers from excessive taxation.

The *Fränkischer Kurier*, Nurnberg, declares that the tax upon wines would increase the dislike against Prussia, as it would bear especially against the Southern States, who have no wish to increase the military burden.

Dr. Miquel, says Justus Alberti, in *Das Neue Blatt*, Leipzig, is desirous to impose a new income-tax upon the people. It is

not likely that our rich men or even our moderately well-to-do will let such a law pass without serious opposition. But there is a way open to increase the taxes upon luxuries. Why not tax the piano, to begin with? I am not joking! Seventy thousand pianos are annually made in Germany, half of which are



The poor horse will soon break down.—*Wasp*, Berlin.

exported. As we tax playing-cards ere they leave the manufacturers' hands, it will be easy enough to collect a tax of 15 to 30 marks on pianos, the price of these instruments being 300 marks on an average. This would enrich the treasury by about 1,400,000 marks annually. The pianos in use throughout Germany number about 700,000. They are mostly owned by people in easy circumstances, who could pay a tax of 20 marks for this luxury

without serious inconvenience. There are also thousands of foreigners studying music in Germany, and we are perfectly justified in making them pay a slight sum into the fund which we need for our army, and as for the instruments used in the saloons and cheap concert-halls, they ought to pay an additional tax. At least 14,000,000 marks could be raised in this way.

Graf Herbert Bismarck, son of the ex-Chancellor, has delivered several speeches in the Reichstag, which, in the bitterness of their attack on Caprivi, suggest the possibility that some one greater than he is behind him. It is believed that he is only acting as a mouthpiece for his father. — *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna.

The *Vorwärts*, the Socialist organ at Berlin, says: The Government will have some trouble in 1894. Caprivi had to rely upon the Conservative parties for the success of his Army Bill, and yet it was only pushed through by leaving the financial part of it until this year. Recently, however, Caprivi is seeking support from the Left to push through his Tax Bills. Another election may be the outcome of this, and the Socialists will poll a still larger vote.



Little Herbert's attacks on Caprivi are very good, but the wire-puller behind him is too visible.—*Humoristische Blätter*, Vienna.

EUROPE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIA.

IN an address delivered at the St. Petersburg Historical Museum, and printed in the *Russkaia Misl*, Moscow, Count L. Karamovsky expressed the following opinions on the causes of the hostility felt in Western Europe toward Russia:

We see that by their past history the European nations are united in one family, which fact, however, does not preclude a great variety in their individual capacities and views, nor even the existence of certain contradictions between some of them. But, it is alleged, that the divergences between Russia and Europe are especially pronounced, and both in Europe and here, some are fond of giving these divergences great prominence. This is the result of certain prejudices.

Russia is not, generally speaking, liked abroad. Each person has his own interpretation of the motives of this dislike. Her might is feared, or there is lack of sympathy with her political principles and ideals; her politics is distrusted; finally, she is suspected of certain aggressive intentions, such as the conquest of Constantinople, the invasion of India, etc. These opinions have been entertained since the fabrication of the alleged Will of Peter the Great, and have been repeated, with variations, by the followers of Frederick II., Napoleon the First, and others. This dislike was originally nourished by ignorance of Russia and the failure to understand her. Distance, the difficulty of learning her language, helped the formation and spread of all kinds of fables about her. And then, the manners of some of the Russian travellers might have led Europe to draw inferences about us not at all flattering to our national character.

But the Europeans who reiterate the above charges against us, overlook such important circumstances as the immensity of our empire, which renders new conquest utterly undesirable for us; the peaceful character of our people; and the constant progress of commerce, industry, and education. All of these are powerful factors of peace and closer union of nations.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that our own eager nationalists strive to raise to the utmost height the wall which, as they pretend, separates us from the foreign and hostile West. The different theories of these patriotic nationalists may be sum-

marized under three heads: Russia, according to one set, is in all respects radically different from the West in consequence of her historical destinies, her mission, and the fundamental character of her people. Others say that the West, in spite of its brilliant and alluring external appearance, has entered upon the process of dissolution. The last group of theorists claim that the triumph of the ideas of international peace and harmony must inevitably lead, in practice, to moral impotence, enervation, and death. Hence Russia is called and destined to afford the world an example of a new and higher civilization.

In these assertions there is much that is bold and much that is left unsaid. They fill our Russian heart with joy, but they hardly stand the test of criticism, of the sceptical mind. In point of fact, the points of divergence and dissimilarity between ourselves and Europe are intentionally magnified and sharpened, while the elements of similarity are underestimated or passed over in silence.

Of course it is undeniable that, owing to her past, Russia presents great differences from Western Europe, but these differences do not isolate her; she is yet a European and Christian country. In her historical development, she has successively been subjected to the influence of Byzantine, Mongolian, and West-European elements, and these have played a great part in determining her theoretical and practical life. The civilization, therefore, which the Slav nations are destined to develop and extend, will have its roots in the historical elements specified. They will always color and condition the ultimate Slav ideal. But the moment we leave this real historical soil, we are in danger of becoming the victims of our illusions and personal wishes.

Is not the notion of the rottenness of the West such an unfounded delusion? Many features of Western life seem to us abnormal and inspire fear for its future, but to talk of dissolution is absurd. On the other hand, are we really so sound and strong as our patriots would have us believe?

But these same patriots, in chorus with our military leaders, cry that war is necessary, that it is a law of nature. War, they say, is simply a form of the struggle for existence to which all living matter is subject and which is the cause of all progress. Peace would deprive us of all those glories and virtues with which war adorns us. The Russian people, more than any other, have manifested, in struggles with others, such elemental might, in times of general danger.

The might of the Russian, or his right to resist invasion, nobody questions. But modern society, in the whole course of its development, tends to transform itself into an industrial society and to leave the militant stage. Again, the perfection of the technical side of war must inevitably lead to its abolition. The changes that are taking place are all beneficent, and no rational man can deplore them.

Although the international organization has grown up independently of Russia, and without her co-operation, she cannot remain hostile or indifferent to it. Innumerable threads bind together Western and Northern Europe, in spite of political differences between some of the members of the family. Prior to her participation in the European concert, Russia protected it from the incursions of Asiatic barbarians, and since her membership, she has figured in international politics as the embodiment and organ of the principle of conservatism. It is this which has excited the antagonism of other nations, who have failed to see Russia's principle in its true light. But Russia has also often stood for broader, universal ideas, as the acts of Catherine the Second, Alexander the First, and Alexander the Second plainly show.

Social Politics in New Zealand.—A veritable Eldorado for workmen is New Zealand. Contracts are not given to professional contractors, but to little groups of workmen. The Government builder, or official, gives out the contracts with strictest impartiality, and the workmen seldom refuse to take work at the price fixed. The Government, further, parcels out the land in lots just large enough to be worked by ten or twenty laborers. This counteracts the centralization of the population in the cities. No wonder that New Zealand is steadily rising in importance and wealth. The depression felt in all the rest of the Australian Colonies has had no influence at all upon the "Great Britain of the South Sea."—*Dr. A. Vollmer, in Petermann's Mittheilungen, -Gotha.*

BRAZIL'S TROUBLES.

THE distinguished German traveller, R. Moosdorf, in *Das Neue Blatt*, Leipzig, declares that the rebellion in Rio Grande do Sul is due entirely to the attempt of the settlers to throw off the yoke of political corruption and oppression. These settlers are emigrants, who were lured from their homes by unscrupulous agents, to find in Brazil a condition of affairs very different from what had been represented to them. They suffer from the diseases peculiar to the country, and are systematically robbed of their earnings by the politicians, and the Government, if not actually engaged in the robbery, does not protect the settlers. He then says:

Neither the monarchical nor the republican form of government is a guarantee for better administration in the South American countries. To judge by the condition of Brazil, a monarchy is as much to be preferred there as in France, where corruption has increased very much since the fall of the Empire. The Imperial rule in Brazil was not an ideal one, but it was certainly much superior to the rule of tyrannical dictators. Good old Dom Pedro was at least an honest man; this cannot be said of his successors Peixoto, Mello, and others. No country in the world has fostered the boodle-system to such an extent as Brazil. The country is immensely rich, and great sums are voted annually for general improvements, as well as for the necessary expenses of the Government. But ere the money reaches the purpose for which, ostensibly, it was raised, it passes through many sieves, and by the time it gets to its destination very little is left to carry on the business of the Government. The result is obvious. The country is perfectly lawless, and no one can hope for greater protection than what his own importance can guarantee him. But neither Brazil, nor indeed any of the South American States, is of so little importance that Europe can say calmly: "It is nothing to me if they rob, murder, and burn." Brazil is too much in touch with the rest of the world to be of no importance. Thousands of Germans, English, French, Danes, and Swedes live in Brazil. If the great Powers are ready to tear each other almost to pieces over some insignificant frontier incident, surely their interference is warranted when two influential rowdies at the head of powerful parties endanger the lives and destroy the property of thousands of peaceful Europeans, and this in the presence of a powerful European fleet. The non-interference of the Powers is entirely due to their jealousy of each other. It is a burning and everlasting shame that this jealousy enables the United States to parade its Monroe Doctrine, unmindful of the horrible deeds perpetrated by the warring parties. If this jealousy were to cease, the commanders of the foreign war-ships would be able to give protection to their countrymen in Brazil.

The English Press is almost unanimous in its condemnation of the inaction of the Powers.

The St. James Gazette, London, says: Was there ever such a snub as has been administered to the Foreign Powers at Rio. The foreign war-ships (with the exception of those of Germany) were committed by their Governments to a sort of regulation of the warfare between Peixoto and de Mello, but both sides are practically disregarding the intervention. The latest news is that Peixoto says "Thank you for nothing," and de Mello bombards just exactly when and where he thinks it necessary. And now, the United States is being brought in and urged to protest against foreign interference, on the ground of its being an infringement of the Monroe Doctrine.

It is a pity, remarks *The Dundee Courier*, that the influence of the great Powers could not be used, not merely to prevent the bombardment of the city, but to put an end to the war itself. Peixoto's term of office expires in the Spring. It has been pointed out by Englishmen well acquainted with Brazilian affairs that the various aspirants to power would like to assume a dictatorship before the President has been chosen by the people. What is suggested, therefore, is that the Powers should intervene to propose an armistice until the time for the Presidential election. When it is considered, that British exports to the Republic last year amounted to eight and a quarter millions sterling, the wisdom of the course proposed becomes manifest.

IS ENGLAND'S POWER ON THE WANE?

ENGLISH prestige is a matter of great interest to the whole civilized world, but its persistence is, by no means, assured.

England will hold her own as long as she is able to convince others of her strength, and this ability appears very doubtful of late. England's greatest strength lies in her fleet, and this fleet is by no means so imposing as it formerly was. I will not repeat the figures showing the strength of the naval force of the several European countries, for these figures are familiar to all readers. But I would like to say a few words about the living and dead material of which the British fleet is composed. England has steadily refused to accept the Universal Service System, which requires every citizen to defend, with his own body, his country against invasion. The British fleet is manned by mercenaries, and as even the high pay offered fails to attract a sufficient number of able men, the ships are undermanned, and the men enlisted are often physically of a very low standard.

England has only recently begun to maneuver with her iron-clad fleets. The result was disastrous. Not only was it generally quite easy for the (weaker) attacking fleet to enter British ports, but the accidents between maneuvering vessels were very numerous and of a serious nature. I do not mean to say that the British navy is not an important factor to calculate with, but it certainly has not kept pace, in proportion, with the advances made by the navies of other countries. It is certainly impossible for England to put herself into fighting trim as quickly as other empires, and although she has sufficient facilities for building ships, it is much to be questioned if an active enemy will allow her to mobilize her forces in her traditionally slow manner.

Turning to the army, we find still less cause for satisfaction. The British army is mostly on paper, badly led, badly disciplined, and composed of the very worst materials. England's soldiers are, with the exception of those of the United States of North America, the best paid and best clothed. They have a fine appearance on a parade-ground. But it will hardly be expected that these troops can be effective against a well-trained, patriotic army composed of the people. It is not likely that any other people will interfere on England's behalf. Her policy has been too selfish in the past, and the *Dreibund*, which is peaceful, will be very glad to find France and Russia busying themselves with England.

A war of the Dual-Alliance against England would imperil England's hold on India. Russia and England could very well live in peace in Asia, and apportion their several spheres of influence between them, but will they do it? That is much to be questioned. And, then, the English will depend largely upon the Indian army to defend their possessions.

It cannot be denied that the English officers have succeeded in educating the Sepoys into a splendid military caste. But no country that ever trusted to mercenaries escaped ruin. And England's Indian army is composed of mercenaries alone, whatever may be said to the contrary. It is too much to expect that the Hindus, who have been conquered by force of arms, should fight for their present masters. It is even too much to expect that they will refrain from rising against the English, if an English army is beaten in the North. I do not undervalue the difficulties against which the Russians would have to contend. These difficulties are numerous and great, and it is very unlikely that it would be possible for them to bring an army numbering above 100,000 to the banks of the Indus. But when that army is once there, a single battle will decide whether the Briton or the Muscovite shall in future reign over India. It behooves, too, the Indian Government to have an army large enough to overcome the invader. The thinly populated desert-route over which the invader will have to travel, makes it impossible for him to have more than 100,000 men at hand when entering the plains. If England has an army much stronger than that to oppose him, the game is hers, but this army must be exclusive of all the troops needed to keep down a possible rebellion of the Indians. It is unlikely that England will provide such an army. The English still believe that, in case of war, an army will be easily raised. That an army must be prepared in time of peace is a lesson which the English have still to learn.—*Die Grenzboten, Leipzig.*

Why Spain Keeps Melilla.—For centuries it has been the ambition of Spain to turn the tables upon the Moors and to establish a great African Empire. It is not for the want of good colonists that this scheme has never been carried out. There are plenty of people in Southern Spain who are eminently fitted for the climate and the condition of Northern Africa.

Ever since the wars of the Spanish Succession in the second half of the Eighteenth Century, the country has been divided against itself, and her people have degenerated. But there are two or three spots in Africa which we will never give up, places which we have held for centuries and which are as dear to our people as the soil of Spain itself. Among these is Melilla. Though often menaced, often besieged, though Moorish ground was sometimes within gunshot from her battlement, Melilla has remained Spanish since 1497, when Martin Gollindo conquered the place for His Most Catholic Majesty.—*R. Amador de los Rios La Ilustracion Española, Madrid.*

France and England in Africa.—The recent forthputting and expansive "colonial policy" of France will necessarily bring her into contact at various points with Great Britain, as the Bismarckian colonial policy brought Germany into such contact. No other nation can extend its borders much, in the outlying parts of the world, without danger of collision with the greatest of colonizing powers, to which colonization is not a means of cheap glory, but a sober commercial employment, and even a national necessity. In order to prevent collisions the device of "spheres of influence" has been introduced, and in general has worked very well. In the recent difficulty, it appears that when the French troops committed the blunder of attacking the English, under the impression that they were hostile natives, the French troops were well within the British "sphere of influence," and consequently where they had no business. To the English public, if not to the English Government, this will seem to be an aggression much more serious than the attack, which, if it was unintentional, cannot be resented at all.

The French-Russian understanding makes a collision between France and Great Britain more serious than it would otherwise be. It is true that France has her own grievances against England, though they are in fact grievances against the French Government of ten years ago, which missed the opportunity then offered to it of exercising a joint control of Egypt with Great Britain. If this grievance be both unreasonable and sentimental, Russian hostility to Great Britain has a more solid basis. The dismemberment of the British Empire would be a matter of congratulation both for Russia and for France. On the other hand, Great Britain, as Sir Charles Dilke reminded her, has no friends in Europe. The tendency of such incidents as that of Siam, and, as this of Africa, is to force England into a virtual, if not a formal, membership of the Triple Alliance.—*The Times, New York.*



IN THE HEART OF AFRICA.

Premier Wulabula : A horrible epidemic has reached us from Europe !

King Hullubulu : Good heavens, the smallpox ?

Premier Wulabula : No, the Minister crisis. Hear 'em dashing down their portfolios.

—*Floh, Vienna.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOOT-WASHING IN FOLK-LORE.

JEAN KARLOWICZ.

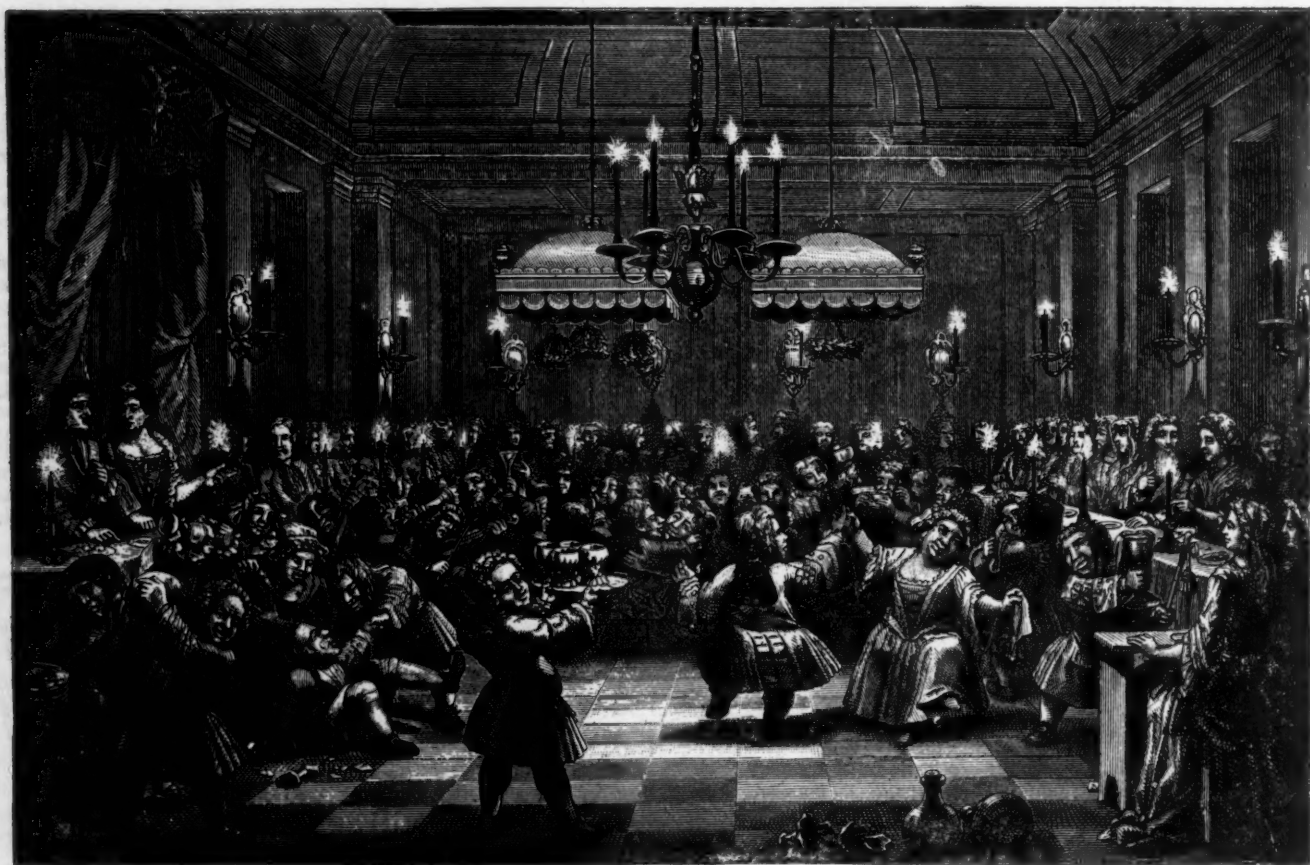
YEARS ago I heard people in the neighborhood of Wilna say about good people: "They wash their feet and give us the water to drink," but I could not understand what they meant. Since then I have found a number of similar expressions. In his "Geschichte der Indischen Religion" Wurne enumerates among the duties of a *guru dikshakarta*, a master of initiation, that "he shall give his benediction, and distribute for drinking the water in which he has bathed his feet." The same author, in the chapter in which he speaks about the sect *lingaites*, says that the father of a household, when he received a visit from a priest, shall ask him: "to give him to drink that sacred water in which the priest has washed his feet." Brunetière, in an article in *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, 1884, tells about another Hindu sect, the *Valla-*

feet, the physician drank the water. To that the king said: 'You have answered my question.'

In some countries the drinking of such water involved the deepest humiliation. I recall a Breton story told by M. Luzel in "Melusine," in which the young Christic says to his father: "That day will come when you shall wash my feet," and to his mother: "And you shall hand me a towel wherewith to dry them." It happened so. In the original form, the Breton legend no doubt made Christic say to his mother that she should drink the water. In three known Polish versions of the same story, the mother is told that she shall drink the water.—*La Tradition, Paris, 7e année, No. 74.*

CZAR PETER'S DWARFS.

THE peculiar fancies of Russia's rulers are well known. We can understand why Friedrich Wilhelm, of Germany, selected very tall men for his own regiment; but when Czar Paul



THE DWARFS' BALL.

bhacaryas, that the faithful drink, with great avidity, the water in which their teachers have washed their feet.

We find the same customs enjoined in the Jewish books, but not so much as a rite as an act of humility. In "Parables, Légendes et Pensées tirées du Talmud et de la Mischna," M. Rundo tells us of a mother, who complains to the rabbi that "her son, who has just finished his studies at the university, has refused to let her wash his feet and to drink the water." I find in another Jewish book, one written by Solomon Aben Verga, about the end of the Fifteenth Century, mention is made of a dispute between King Alphonso of Spain and the Jewish *savant*, Thomas. To prove to the king that the Jews did not have an aversion to everything Christian, Thomas tells the following story: "The king, Your Majesty's father, said once to his Jewish physician: 'I understand that we are considered unclean in your eyes.' 'You are sick,' said the physician, 'and my present duty is to attend to your health. Let them bring now water for Your Majesty's feet; a foot-bath will do you good. I will attend to it, and afterward answer Your Majesty's question.' After having washed the royal

maintained a regiment of pug-nosed soldiers and officers, we can find a reason for this only in the fact that the Czar himself was pug-nosed. Czar Peter was known for his many odd ideas and notions. Once, while in Copenhagen he drove up, six in hand, to the top of the famous Round Tower, and to prove to the Danish King that he was absolute ruler and could command obedience, he ordered one of his grenadiers to throw himself down from the top of the tower. The grenadier did it, the legend says, as a matter of course. Peter had a strong liking for dwarfs. It is related that when one of his pet dwarfs died, the Czar gave him a magnificent funeral. Twenty-four male and twenty-four female dwarfs walked in the procession, followed by the Czar in person, his ministers, and guards. He was particularly fond of inducing them to marry, and always gave a fête on occasion of such a ceremony. Our picture represents a marriage of dwarfs in 1710. The wedding was celebrated with exactly the same rites and pomp which attended the marriage of Princess Anne to the Duke of Curland, a few days before. At this dwarfs' wedding seventy-two of these little people supped at a separate table



CHILD-MARRIAGE IN MOROCCO.
Daughter of the Consul-General of
Fey. Eight years old. Picture taken
in her wedding-dress.

city of the boy and girl fits them for the married state. Girls usually reach physical development two or three years before boys.

But, though there may be a good reason for early marriage, there is no justification of child-marriage. It is an abomination, and has proved so to the countries where it exists. It is not uncommon in Egypt and Morocco, both among Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, for children to be betrothed almost from the day of their birth. The parents, either by binding ceremony or by verbal promise, make a betrothal of their children which is valid and binding upon the parties concerned, and the boy and girl may be married whenever they desire so to do. It is not only customary to betroth children of equal age, but it is quite common to betroth girls to boys or men many years their seniors, and it is the privilege of the boy or man to make the girl his wife, whenever he can support her. The custom of espousing children is respected in the East, and it is deemed fortunate for the girl to be early given away, as she thus escapes the worse fate of being sold to a man five or six times older than herself. These customs are revolting to the people of Western civilization; yet, it must be remembered that in early England, children were commonly disposed of by matrimonial contracts at seven years of age, and frequently when they were babes in the cradle. Edward the First's ninth daughter, Eleonora, was only four days old when her father espoused her to the son and heir of Otho, Earl of Burgundy and Artois, who was also a child. Eleonora died when six years of age, and thus failed to attain the matron's dignity. This was not an isolated case. It must however, be said that no marriage in those days was solemnized between a boy under fourteen and a girl under twelve, and that these nursery spouses could repudiate the engagement. In Morocco, to-day, this cannot be done. The child-espousal is a valid contract, and the parents see that it is carried out.—*Illustreret Familie Journal, Copenhagen.*

The Danger of Vegetarianism.—We receive from Vienna, says the *Journal des Debats*, Paris, very sad news in regard to Professor Huber, who was the President of the Vegetarian Union. An ulcer appeared on him, the result, it is said, of an abuse of vegetables of all sorts. To cure himself, the Professor took a sun-bath, and placed himself in the most primitive of costumes on the balcony of his apartment on the third story. At the end of an hour he was raving mad, whereupon he jumped to the pavement and was instantly killed. May this lamentable end of the chief of the Vegetarians serve as a warning to his followers!

in the Menshikof Hall. The dwarfs were gathered from all parts of Russia. They were all dressed in court costumes, at the expense of the Czar. The old records say that the dwarfs, though smaller than the rest of the guests, excelled all in drinking. It was not only at court that dwarfs abounded; even in the houses of the nobility they were kept "as necessary furniture." It was no uncommon thing to see two or more dwarfs standing on a dinner-table, holding big decanters, pie-plates, or posing as ornaments to the festive board.—*Nordstjernan, Copenhagen.*

CHILD-MARRIAGE IN MOROCCO.

MARRIAGE at an early age is very common in the East and the reason urged in its favor is that the matu-



CHILD-MARRIAGE IN MOROCCO.
Jewish Children. The girl in the middle is ten
years old, and married.

THE VENTILATION OF DWELLING-HOUSES.

THIS important question is discussed in a very practical manner by Dr. Otto Gotthilf, in *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, December. It is the opinion of the distinguished physician, that while provision is made in the better class of dwelling-houses for the circulation of a current of air, yet, as a general rule, the so-called sanitary architect concerns himself much more with the means of providing a current of air from without, than with the quality of the air thus provided. The air is often drawn, by the choice of the architect, from some back-yard, in which it has been poisoned by the exhalations from hanging beds and wash-linen, open gutters, and garbage-heaps. A suitable supply of really good air can be drawn only from the upper regions of the atmosphere, where organic germs and impurities of all sorts are rapidly dissipated by the winds, and this is best secured by tall chimneys, with their openings high above the roof. The same reasons which render it desirable to conduct our water-supply through protected channels should be equally operative in providing a supply of pure air.

The need of proper ventilation is greatest in Winter, because the rooms are then almost hermetically sealed against the cold, and because the more extended use of fires and lights generates a greater amount of carbonic acid. It is generally supposed that

carbonic acid, being considerably heavier than atmospheric air, will always be found in greater quantity in the lower strata of a room or building. This is by no means the case. Subject to the warmth of the room, both the carbonic acid and other gaseous impurities are expanded, and, mixing with the aqueous vapor given off by the occupants of the room, tend to rise to the higher strata. Roscoe's experiments in a theatre showed that while the air in the parterre contained only 2.6 parts of carbonic acid in a thousand, the air in the gallery contained 3.2 parts in a thousand; and Pettenkofer's experiments in a ventilated hall showed 0.38 thousandths at six inches from the floor, and 0.71 thousandths at six inches from the roof. It is frequently asserted by hygienic authorities that the inner air of an apartment is being constantly renewed, no matter how tightly the doors and windows may be closed. True, but where does the renewed air come from? Close investigation has determined that only about five pints of air a day will pass through a square metre of brick wall, even with a differ-

ence of 30 degrees between the internal and the external temperature. Just as little comes in through well-constructed and properly closed doors and windows. As a consequence, then, the supply can be maintained only through the floor and ceiling, and is greater in proportion as the room below is colder, as is readily recognized by the coldness of the floor in rooms otherwise sufficiently heated. Now, in the space between the boarded floor and the thin layer which forms the ceiling of the room below, there is always an accumulation of filth



CHILD-MARRIAGE IN MOROCCO.
Jewish husband and wife, seventeen and nine years
old.

which increases from year to year. Mice and other vermin take up their abode and live and die there, and the processes of fermentation and decomposition are in constant operation. Air coming through such an atmosphere must necessarily be poisoned; and so, while it is quite true that the air in our rooms is constantly undergoing renewal, it is not necessarily rendered any purer by the process. To secure proper ventilation, then, it is necessary to have doors and windows open. Some people simply open the upper sash of the window a little to drive out the warm air under the ceiling. The plan is not a good one. A real, rational purification of the air can be secured only by occasionally throwing open all the doors and windows. This generates a free current of air which may be increased by the rapid opening and shutting of doors. By this process we at least replace the air in every hole and corner with fresh air from outside, and we get rid of the old microbes. This process of renewing the air may be effected so quickly that the walls are not cooled.

In Spring we are glad enough to have the windows open for long periods that we may drink in the mild fresh air; but in the heat of Summer we close our rooms again to keep out the heat; the object being to keep the temperature of the room as cool and fresh as possible, the opening and shutting of windows should be regulated on definite principles. The matter has been closely investigated at the Hygienic Institute at Budapest. For some weeks in Summer the windows were kept open at day and closed at night; the procedure was then reversed. Comparisons between the outer and inner temperatures were systematically recorded. The results showed that, with the windows open during the day, the temperature of the rooms rose nearly to the temperature without. When, on the contrary, the windows were opened at night and closed during the day, the air in the rooms was more uniform and cooler, generally, during the day, six or seven degrees (Centigrade) cooler. On very hot days, the difference was much greater. This, then, is the method of ventilation recommended for Summer: Open all the windows and doors at night, and allow the night air to circulate freely through.

A New Bimetallic Union.—Referring to a declaration of Minister von Heyden in the Prussian Landtag concerning bimetalism, the Berlin correspondent of *The London Standard* writes: "A new monetary conference is no longer regarded as a Utopian project. The movers have drawn up a plan for the conference, and they propose to submit it to the countries concerned. The leading principles are these: The United States, France, Great Britain, and Germany are to form a monetary union. The United States are to buy and use for currency purposes \$10,000,000 worth of silver yearly. France, in behalf of the Latin Union, is to purchase 20,000,000 francs' worth of silver. Great Britain and Germany are to withdraw all gold and paper below the denomination of the sovereign, buying meantime £75,000 worth of silver annually and issuing notes below the denomination of sovereigns against full equivalent deposits of silver coinage. India is to resume the unlimited coinage of silver. The union is to fix the price of silver several pence per ounce above the rupee price, and the fixed price is to be alterable only at the beginning of each year. If the average London price of silver fall 10 per cent. below the convention price the members are to be allowed to withdraw from the union, thus dissolving it."



MERCURY:—How can I do business, if all these fighting dogs obstruct the street?
—Hullo.

THE LATEST FROM HAWAII.

THE latest news from Hawaii, brought by a steamer arriving at San Francisco, is to the effect that preparations are being made for the organization of a Republic in the islands. There is to be a President and a Congress of two Houses. Property and educational qualifications are to be required of voters. The new Constitution will not be submitted to a popular vote, but proclaimed by the executive authority, this being the method established by precedent. No final action is to be taken until Minister Thurston shall have informed the Provisional Government that there is absolutely no present prospect of any political union with the United States.

President Cleveland has sent another brief Message to Congress, transmitting additional dispatches from Minister Willis. These refer chiefly to correspondence which passed between Mr. Willis and President Dole. It appears that after the announcement of Mr. Cleveland's decision to the Provisional Government, President Dole wrote to Mr. Willis asking him to state without delay whether he intended to enforce his demand with arms. Minister Willis declined to answer, on the ground that the letter reflected upon the President of the United States and his diplomatic agent, and made vague and general charges against the United States Minister. President Dole refused to withdraw the letter, but said that the arrival of newspaper copies of President Cleveland's Message to Congress had satisfactorily answered his question as to the use of force by the Minister, and that further correspondence was unnecessary. President Cleveland, in his Message, calls Mr. Dole's letter "extraordinary." Minister Willis still expects an explanation from President Dole, and a more definite and clear statement of his reasons for saying that the Minister's "attitude" had compelled the Provisional Government to increase its military force.

What Congress Should Do.

The wisest course for Congress is to drop Hawaii as speedily as possible. There is no advantage for either side in further agitation of the matter. The strong common sense of the American people has now asserted itself, and a point has been reached where the curtain may advantageously be rung down on a finished "Comedy of Errors."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

Congress should peremptorily enjoin President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham, and Minister Willis to meddle no more with the affairs of the Hawaiian Government. The Secretary of State should also be directed to inform President Dole that the offensive demand made upon the Provisional Government is disavowed by the United States, and withdrawn.—*Post-Express (Rep.)*, Rochester.

What the Senate should do is to pass the resolution introduced by Senator Turpie, of Indiana, and then drop the subject. This resolution declares it to be unwise, inexpedient, and not in accordance with the character and dignity of the United States to consider further, at this time, either the treaty recently submitted, and withdrawn from the Senate, or the project of annexation, and that the existing Government of Hawaii having received recognition from this and other Governments, the highest international interests require that it shall pursue its own line of policy, and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the Islands will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.—*The Bee (Rep.)*, Omaha.

If Congress drops the business, as the "cuckoos" advocate, it will be a case for the lawyers. The only way it can be escaped is for Congress to declare, what is undoubtedly a fact, that nobody speaking for this country had any right to declare that the Government had wronged the Queen, that she was not wronged, that the assumptions and acts of the President are distinctly repudiated, and that another treaty will at the earliest opportunity be negotiated with the Provisional Government.—*The Post (Rep.)*, Hartford, Conn.

First cuckoo-echo of the Hawaiian message: A new and sublime gospel of superior morality in the ethics of international relations, making for civilization and righteousness.

Second cuckoo-echo of the Hawaiian message: Drop it like a hot potato.—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

LEGAL.

United States Case Law.

Among the very remarkable volumes published in that remarkable country, the United States, is the recently issued *American Annual Digest*, containing "all the decisions published in this country in the year ending August 31, 1892." A reviewer of this *Digest* remarks: "So long as every cowboy judge in the limits of civilization thinks it his duty to rewrite Blackstone in sections, so long must we endure this torrent of opinion. It is possible now to find in the United States decisions upon every branch of case law; and not only that, but probably to find a point decided both ways. The present volume contains twenty thousand decisions. Practitioners then must devoutly wish that all the case law in the country, barring that of the Supreme Court and a few of the State Courts of Appeals, had been collected in Chicago early in the year 1870, and that its great fire would recur at intervals of, say, ten years." There is, however, something to be said in favor of this great mass of case law, namely, that there is so much of it, practitioners pay very little attention to decided cases, and argue cases on first principles, and are also thus enabled to produce text-books in the first rank of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, and freed from the trammels of case law.—*The Canada Law Journal*.

Following Trust-Funds.

In the case of *Holmes v. Gilman* (34 N. E. Rep., 205), the Court of Appeals of New York decided that where policies of life insurance were issued to a married woman upon the life of her husband and the premiums thereon were paid by him out of funds wrongfully appropriated from the property of a partnership of which he was a member, a trust is impressed upon the policies or their proceeds, in favor of the other partners. Commenting on this decision, *The New York Law Journal* says that, "on the whole, it is not impossible that the present decision of our court of last resort has somewhat strained the logical bearing of recognized legal principles in order to do which was conceived to be substantial justice."

Damages for Delay in Delivering Telegrams.

On the question whether, in case a telegraphic message, intended to inform the addressee of the sickness, we will say, of a near relative, is delayed so that the addressee is thereby prevented from attending at the bedside of the sick person before death takes place, damages can be given against the telegraph company, based upon the mental anguish and suffering thereby produced, the Supreme Court of Missouri (*Connell v. Western Union Telegraph Co.*, 18 S. W. Rep. 88.) has decided that such damages cannot be given, thereby taking a view of the point directly opposite to that taken by the Superior Court of Kentucky in a case reported in this column on January 13.

A Venerable Chancery Suit.

A short time since a petition was presented to Mr. Justice Chitty in the case of *Greenhill v. Chauncey*, for the payment of certain shares in the accumulation of a sum of money which was paid into court under an order of the old Court of Chancery in 1747. The original Greenhill and Chauncey appear to have been partners in the Temple Hill Brass Works, and there were also other persons interested in the firm. Squabbles took place over their respective shares in the business, and some time before 1747 they went into the Court of Chancery for a settlement of the dispute, little dreaming that *Greenhill v. Chauncey* would still figure in the court list toward the end of the nineteenth century. In the course of the litigation a sum of £1,221 12s. 7d. was paid into court and invested in South Sea annuities. The sum has grown to the considerable figure of £14,243 6s. 2d., and is now claimed by the legal personal representatives of certain of the original partners in the Temple Mills Brass Works, on whose behalf the petition was presented. Mr. Justice Chitty intimated that "Government duties" would absorb a large portion of the £14,000, that the claimants would have to prove their title at their own expense, and that it was doubtful what they would receive.

FINANCIAL.

New York Bank-Statement.

The weekly Bank-Statement shows:

	Jan. 13.	Jan. 20.	Differences.
Loans.....	\$418,185,400	\$419,685,900	Inc. \$ 1,500,500
Specie.....	118,303,700	123,630,100	Inc. 5,326,400
Legal-tenders	106,258,400	114,700,900	Inc. 8,442,500
Net deposits..	527,913,700	542,306,200	Inc. 14,392,500
Circulation...	12,977,500	12,742,200	Dec. 235,300

The following shows the condition of the banks this year as compared with last:

	Jan. 21, 1893.	Jan. 20, 1894.	
Loans.....	\$447,074,100	\$419,685,900	Dec. \$27,388,200
Specie.....	84,627,700	123,630,100	Inc. 39,002,400
Legal-tenders	57,892,800	114,700,900	Inc. 56,808,100
Deposits.....	479,063,600	542,306,200	Inc. 63,242,600
Circulation....	5,646,900	12,742,200	Inc. 7,095,300
Reserve.....	29.09	43.94	Inc. 14.25
Surplus.....	22,529,600	102,754,450	Inc. 80,224,850

The Banks.

Saturday's Clearing-House return was a remarkable one. It showed an increase in cash in the banks of \$13,768,900, in deposits of \$14,392,500, and in surplus reserve of \$10,170,775. The New York City institutions now hold \$102,754,450 in excess of the 25 per cent. reserve required by law, an amount never even approached since the organization of the Clearing-House. The piling up of so vast a sum of money in a single week, with an expansion in loans of only \$1,500,000, is indicative of anything but activity in financial and commercial circles. Looked at from this point of view the statement is disappointing, but as there are positive indications of a reawakening of business affairs, Wall Street inclines to the belief that the plethora of money will soon lead to a revival of speculation. It should be added that the rates of domestic exchange at the West have recently changed to an extent which renders a diminution of the influx of currency probable.

The Silver-Market.

The silver-market displayed a little more activity, and there was a decline in certificates to 67 from 70, the last previously reported sale. In London bar silver fell $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 31d., and rupee paper was demoralized on the announcement that the Indian Government would no longer adhere to its minimum rate of exchange at which council drafts will be sold. This means lower prices for both paper and silver. The reported refusal of the Indian Government to impose an import duty on silver complicates the situation, for the reason that considerable amounts of the metal have been purchased recently on the idea that an impost would be levied. Commercial bar silver fell to 67 and Mexican dollars to 53 $\frac{3}{4}$. The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver bullion on hand 155,385 ounces, and certificates outstanding, 154. In London bar silver sold at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce.

Imports and Exports.

The foreign commerce of the port of New York for the past week was as follows: Exports of produce, \$7,110,456, against \$7,439,461 last year; imports of dry goods and general merchandise, \$7,418,741, against \$11,966,872 last year; exports of specie, \$1,550,156, against \$4,706,650 last year, and imports of specie, \$26,273, against \$24,943 last year.

The imports exclusive of specie at the port of New York for the week were \$7,418,741, of which \$1,765,362 were dry goods and \$5,653,379 general merchandise.

The imports of specie for the week were \$26,273, of which \$15,668 were gold and \$10,605 silver.

The exports of specie were \$1,550,156, of which \$721,150 were gold and \$829,006 silver. Of this amount \$721,150 gold and \$12,506 silver went to South America, and \$816,500 silver went to Europe.

—*The World, New York.*

Total Sales of Railway and other Shares for the week..... 803,490

Total Sales of Railway Bonds (par value) \$7,630,000

—*The Sun, New York.*

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

F. N., FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y.—I frequently meet with the word *Hâfiz* in Oriental works. Is it the name of a person or a title?

Both. It is the name of the great Persian poet who died A. D. 1389. It is also the title of a person who has committed the whole of the Koran to memory. It means "a guardian," and is a name applied to God in the Koran.

R. T. E., NEWTON, MASS.—Can you say what was Mr. Gladstone's university standing, and also that of the late Lord Beaconsfield?

Mr. Gladstone was educated at Eton and afterward at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1831 he took a "double first-class," namely, in classics and mathematics, which is a very high distinction. Lord Beaconsfield did not have a university education.

J. A., NEW YORK CITY.—What is the meaning of the word "Veda"?

It means, primarily, knowledge. In its more restricted sense, it is applied by the Brahmins to the whole body of their sacred writings.

R. LANG, BROOKLYN.—Was the drinking of wine ever made a capital crime?

Romulus made the drinking of wine by women a capital offence.

R. ST. G., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—When did Dr. Schliemann begin the work of excavation in Greece, and when did he die?

The first sod was turned at Hisarlik in April, 1870. Dr. Schliemann died on December 26, 1890, aged 68 years.

MISS E. S., NEW YORK CITY.—Who are regarded as the greatest English poets of the modern period?

Robert Burns, poems first published 1786; Coleridge, poems first published 1796; Wm. Wordsworth, poems first published 1798; Sir Walter Scott, first poem, "Lay of the Last Minstrel," published 1805; Lord Byron, poems first published 1807; Shelley, poems first published 1810; Robert Southey, made Poet-Laureate 1812; John Keats, poems first published 1817; Tennyson, first poems published 1827; Robert Browning, first poem, "Pauline," published 1832; Matthew Arnold, first poems published 1848; Mrs. Browning, died in 1861; William Morris, first poems published 1858; Algernon Charles Swinburne, first poems published 1861; Dante Gabriel Rossetti, first poems published 1870.

JAMES W., BOSTON, MASS.—Why is Dresden ware, or Dresden china, so called?

The first hard-paste porcelain, or ware made from kaolin, ever produced in Europe, was made by Böttcher in Dresden in 1710. Until then the only fine porcelain known in Europe was imported from China. Among the specimens of this ware of greatest value are figures modelled under Kändler's management (1731-63).

CHRISTY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—(1) How long have the English had possession of East Indies? (2) Have the French still any possession there?

(1) The battle of Plassy was fought in 1757, and for all practical purposes Clive's great victory on this field may be regarded as the conquest of the country. But it was not until 1848 that the Punjab came under English sway. (2) The French still hold Pondicherry on the Coromandel coast, Madras.

CHESS.

William Steinitz has written Emanuel Lasker that he accepts with great reluctance the proposed reduction of stakes from \$3,000 to \$2,500. Now that the question of money has been settled, it is believed that the other conditions and details of the match will be easily agreed upon.

Champion Steinitz gave an exhibition at simultaneous play at the Newark Chess Club against twenty-five members. Twenty-two games were actually finished at half-past twelve; the three remaining games were adjudicated by the umpires. In two games Steinitz had a numerical advantage and consequently was awarded the games; the third game was declared a draw. The total score

of the single player was twenty won, one lost, and four drawn.

H. N. Pillsbury, the Boston chess-expert, gave a performance of simultaneous blindfold play at the Manhattan Chess Club against eight members of the club. He won six games, and drew two. The best game was that against Wilcox, the score being as follows:

FRENCH DEFENCE.

PILLSBURY. White.	WILCOX. Black.	PILLSBURY. White.	WILCOX. Black.
1. P-K 4	P-K 3	15. Kt x R P	K x Kt
2. P-Q 4	P-Q 4	16. P-K R 5	Q-K Kt 4 ch
3. Q Kt-B 3	Kt-K B 3	17. P-K B 4	Q x P ch
4. Q B-Kt 5	B-K 2	18. K-Ktsq	R-B 4
5. B x Kt	B x B	19. P x P ch	K x P
6. Kt-B 3	Castles	20. P-K Kt 4	Q-Kt 4
7. P-K 5	H-K 2	21. P x R ch	P x P
8. B-Q 3	P-Q B 4	22. Q-K R 2	K-B 2
9. P x P	B x P	23. Q-R 7 ch	Q-Kt 2
10. P-K R 4	P-K B 3	24. B x P	Kt-K 4
11. Q-K 2	Kt-Q B 3	25. R x Q P	R-K Ktsq
12. Castles (QR)	B-Q 2	26. R x Kt	Q x Q
13. P x P	Q x P	27. B x Q	Resigns.
14. Kt-K Kt 5	P-K Kt 3		

The record of the contest:

Opponents.	Openings.	Moves.	Results.
Feibel.....	P-Q 4.....	27	*½
Wilcox.....	French Defence.....	27	*0
Morse.....	Vienna Game.....	27	*0
Patterson.....	Evans Gambit.....	27	*0
Bode.....	P-Q 4.....	19	½
Hyde.....	Sicilian Defence.....	27	*0
Kamping.....	Vienna Game.....	27	0
Holl.....	Ruy Lopez.....	23	0

* Games adjudicated.

C. T. Blanchard, M.A., has just published a translation of the late Jean Dufresne's *Schachmeisterpartien*. Appended is one of Veteran Bird's best games, which is taken from this neat little volume:

SICILIAN DEFENCE.

MASON. White.	BIRD. Black.	MASON. White.	BIRD. Black.
1. P-K 4	P-Q B 4	15. B-K 4	Kt-K 2
2. Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	16. B-Kt 5	P-Q 4!
3. P-Q 4	P x P	17. B x Kt	B x B
4. Kt x P	P-Q 3	18. B-B 5 ch	K-Kt sq
5. Kt-Q B 3	H-Q 2	19. P-Q Kt 3	P-K 5!
6. Kt x Kt	B x Kt	20. Kt-R 4?	Q-B 2
7. B-Q 3	P-K 3	21. P-B 4	Q-K 4
8. Castles	P-K Kt 3	22. P x P	B-Q 3!
9. P-B 4	P-K R 4	23. P-Kt 3	B x P
10. P-B 5	Kt P x P	24. Q-R-B sq	P-K 6 ch
11. P x P	Q-Kt 3 ch	25. K-Kt sq	Q-R-Kt sq
12. K-R sq	Castles	26. R-K B 3	B x R
13. P x P	P x P	27. Q x B	R-K B sq
14. Q-K 2	P-K 4	28. Resigns.	

WE LAUGH SOMETIMES.

The Wit and Humor Contest.

THE LITERARY DIGEST will give a cash prize of \$5 for the best piece of original wit or humor, not exceeding fifty words, contributed to its columns during the present month; for the contribution standing second in order of merit a prize of \$3; and for the third a prize of \$1. The names of the prize-winners will be published or withheld, as they may request. All communications should be signed with a *nom de plume* and accompanied by a sealed paper in which the *nom de plume* is given along with the real name and address. This paper will not be opened by the committee of award until after the awards shall have been made. We fixed the date February 1st as the last day for the reception of contributions to this contest; but in consideration of the fact that many of our subscribers live at a great distance, we have extended the time to March 1. The following are selected from contributions received to date:

(1.) MORE than twenty years ago I was a member of the Faculty of a certain college in the State of Pennsylvania. In the class in Natural Philosophy was an individual who afforded not a little amusement to his fellow-students and myself. When asked a question he had a peculiar manner of replying by asking in a semi-idiotic way what the question was, as will appear in the following instances:

On one occasion he was asked: "Mr. B., what is a liquid?" First came his invariable question: "A vat?" The question was repeated. "Vy," said he, "a lickvid, eh—a lickvid, eh—iz, eh—iz, eh—a strong trink."

Upon another occasion the following occurred: "Mr. B., what is vapor?" "A vat?" "What is

vapor?" "Vapor, eh—vapor, eh—iz ven it's focky in the morning."

At another time the following colloquy took place: "Mr. B., what is a solid?" "A vat?" "What is a solid?" "A solit, vy, a solit iz, eh—a solit iz a solit." A washbowl and pitcher being in the room, he was asked: "Mr. B., would you call that washbowl a solid or a liquid?" "I call dat a likvid." "You would, eh? Well, why would you call that a liquid?" "Because if you put water in and turn it upside down, he'll run out." "Well, Mr. B., what then would you call a barrel?" "I call a bar'l a solit, because you can roll him all around, and he von't run out."

(2.) EPIGRAM on the loss of a Skye-terrier during a misty night at Rye Beach, N. H.:
Mistress Spondee has missed her pet "Skye";
He was missed in the mist of the night;
And what adds to the strange Mist-o-rye
Our sky too was mist to the sight.

(3.) PAPA was carefully studying the family history in the big Bible, when his nine-year-old daughter surprised him by asking, "Was Aunt Ann one of your ann-sisters, papa?"

(4.) HERBERT SPENCER (lecturing): "Life is the definite combination of heterogeneous changes, both simultaneous and successive, in correspondence with external coexistences and sequences."

HOPEFUL REPORTER (bewildered): "Life is the desperate combination of that row o' geniuses, both Simon Taney us and successors, securely cornered with eternal hedges, haystacks, and high fences."

(5.) A WISE old saw says, "The door to success is labelled 'Push.'" In these days, however, many people think it requires a "pull" to get that door open.



(6.) A STRONG UNDERTOW.

(7.) TRAVELLER IN IRELAND: "Hello, Micky! How far is it to the next town?"
MICKY: "Don't know, sur."
TRAVELLER: "You don't know! But you have an idea?"

MICKY: "Begorra, a man may have an idea, and not know. Now I'm after havin' an idea that you're a poor fool, but I don't know."
TRAVELLER: "Get up."

(8.) UP-HILL WORK.

FOR rheumatism in her feet
She many a nostrum tried;
Till finally St. Jacob's Oil
Was piously applied.
"How goes it now?" I questioned her.
"Ah, chile! ef Jacob git
No faster long 'an me, I fear'd
He on de ladder yit."

(9.) ST. PATRICK'S PROCESSION.

It started with a shamrock,
But getting under way,
Resorted to the real rock
To celebrate the day.

(10.) LITTLE GIRL: "I have pains in my leg."

MAMMA: "They are growing pains, I suppose."

LITTLE GIRL: "Am I only growing in one leg?"

Current Events.

Tuesday, January 16.

In the Senate, Mr. Hoar speaks on the President's latest Hawaiian Message; debate is begun on the Bill for the repeal of the Federal Election laws. . . . In the House the day is devoted to five-minute debate on the Tariff Bill. . . . The annual session of the New York State Bar Association is held at Albany; Vice-President Stevenson and U. S. Senator Dolph deliver addresses.

The Prussian Diet is opened by King William in person. . . . The Brazilian insurgents besieging Bage are routed with heavy loss; the insurgent war-ships are repulsed by the forts at Nictheroy. . . . Fighting occurs between troops and Anarchists in and near Carrara, Italy; ten people are killed and many wounded.

Wednesday, January 17.

In the Senate, discussion over the extension of the Civil Service Law and the repeal of the Federal Election Laws occupies most of the open session. . . . In the House, debate on the Tariff Bill is continued; it is voted that the wool-schedules should go into effect with the rest of the Act. . . . Secretary Carlisle issues a circular offering for public subscription \$50,000,000 ten-year 5 per cent. bonds. . . . News arrives that the chief officers and five sailors of the Dutch ship *Amsterdam* were drowned at sea, while heroically trying to rescue the crew of a United States fishing schooner which was flying distress-signals.

A state of siege is proclaimed in Carrara and Massa di Carrara, Italy, the scene of the recent Anarchist disturbances. . . . Twelve deaths from cholera occur in Anvelais, Belgium.

Thursday, January 18.

In the Senate, Messrs. Peffer and Allen introduced resolutions denouncing the proposed bond-issue; Mr. Vest speaks in favor of repeal of the Federal Election Laws. . . . In the House, debate on the Tariff Bill is continued; Mr. Burrows' amendment, substituting the wool-schedule of the McKinley Bill for that of the Bill now under discussion, is defeated. . . . The official trial-board of the new cruiser *Olympia* announced her speed at 21.60 knots, thus earning a premium of \$300,000 for her builders.

There is rioting in Berlin; the police charge the mob; many persons are hurt and a large number of arrests are made. . . . It is reported that the Brazilian Government and the insurgent leaders have agreed to submit their differences to arbitration.

Friday, January 19.

The Senate is not in session. . . . In the House, debate on the Tariff Bill is continued. . . . Harvard defeats Yale in the joint debate at Cambridge.

News arrives that the Provisional Government in Hawaii has made preparations for declaring that country a republic; that a constitution has been drafted and a flag chosen. . . . A bomb-explosion, which, however, did but slight damage, in front of a house in the suburbs of Paris, shows that the Anarchists in France are still intent on their fiendish work.

Saturday, January 20.

The Senate is not in session. . . . In the House, debate on the Tariff Bill is continued, several amendments to the Bill being defeated. . . . The President vetoes the New York and New Jersey Bridge Bill. . . . A hurricane at Dallas, Texas, destroys property valued at \$100,000. . . . Eighteen men return from the cruiser *Nictheroy*, and tell stories of harsh treatment on that cruiser.

News arrives that Admiral Mello has been deposed from command of the Brazilian insurgent forces, because of failure to bring recruits from the South to Rio. . . . In the German Reichstag, Dr. Mittnacht, Prime Minister of Wurtemberg, declares that Prussia, in 1870, promised that wine should never be taxed for imperial purposes.

Sunday, January 21.

It is announced that the speed made by the *Montgomery* on her trial run was 10.056 knots an hour, and thus her builders will get a bonus of \$200,000. . . . Troops are ordered to Jacksonville by the Governor of Florida to stop the prize-fight proposed to be fought there. . . . The Rev. Dr. Talmage announces that on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, during the coming Spring, he will resign his position.

General Saraiva enters the harbor of Rio de Janeiro with 8,000 insurgent troops from Parana. . . . Ex-King Milan reaches Belgrade, whereupon the Servian Council meets and the Radical leaders resign.

Monday, January 22.

The President sends to the Senate another Message and more correspondence on the Hawaiian question. . . . In the House, amendments to the Tariff Bill repealing the bounty on sugar and putting refined sugar on the free-list are adopted in the Committee of the Whole. . . . Wheeler H. Peckham of New York is nominated for Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The work of disarming the Sicilians goes on peaceably. . . . The meeting of the Italian Chamber of Deputies is adjourned to February 20. . . . Large meetings of the unemployed are held in five halls in Berlin.

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